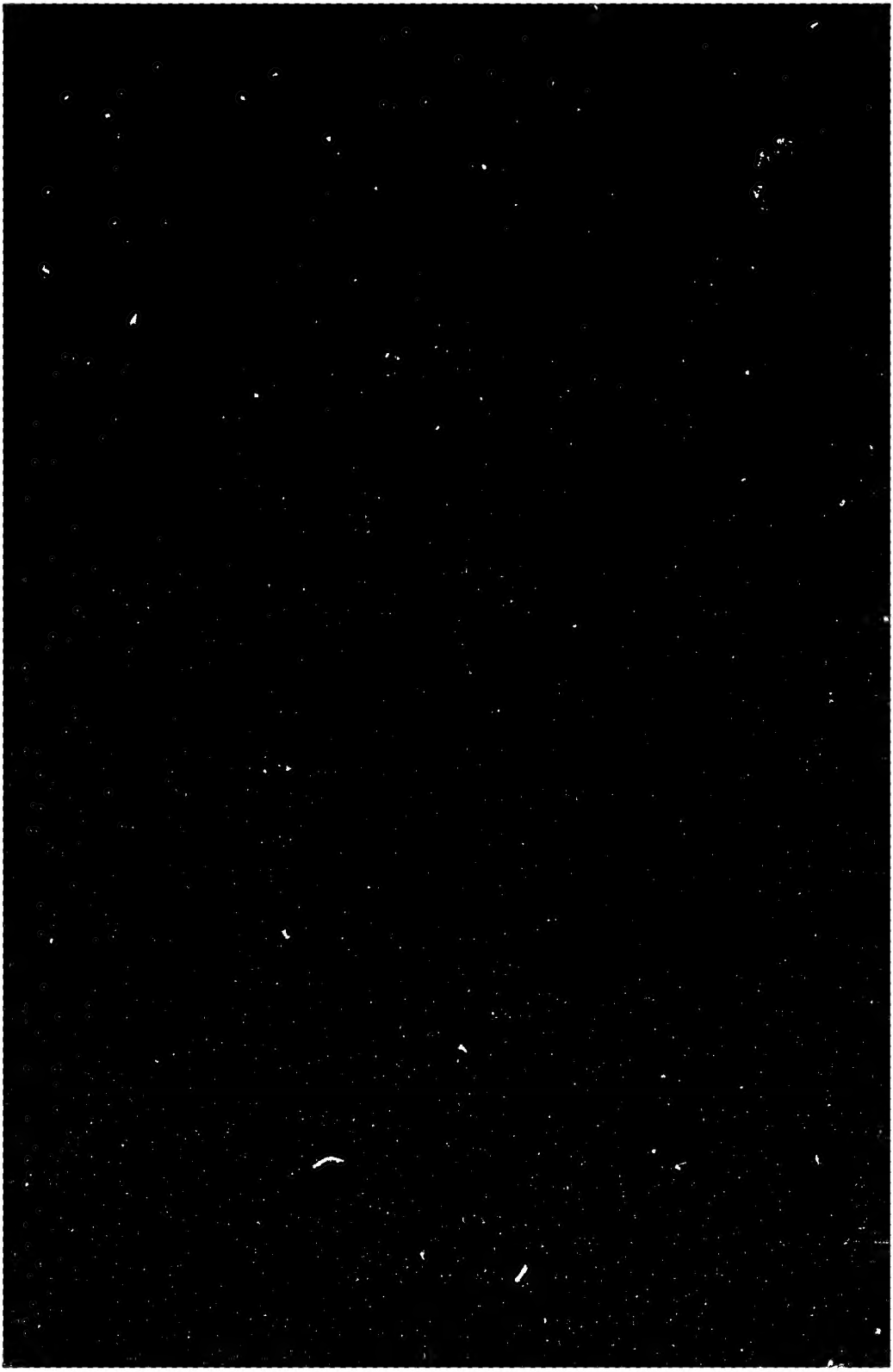

Can. Calgary Board of Trade
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C

Central Alberta, Canada

The Famous Calgary District

The Land of Golden Wheat, Fat Steers, Industrial Opportunities and Unequalled Climate

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Issued by
THE CALGARY BOARD OF TRADE
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX

HERALD PRINT

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Oaks, R. G., Manager Traders Bank.
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Stuart, C A., of Short & Stuart.
Short, Jas., of Short & Stuart.
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Abbott, H. H., Assistant General Freight Agent.
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Dawson, F. G., Manager Dominion Brokerage Co.
Henry, R. W., Manager Teese & Persse, Manufacturers Agents.
Johnston, R. C., Treas. Dominion Brokerage Co.
McDonald, M., McDonald, Dunlop Co., Manufacturers Agents.
Nicholson & Bain, Commission Merchants.
Plunkett & Savage, Wholesale Fruit and Produce.
Smyth & Hardy, Manufacturers Agents.

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Fairey, F.
Fullbrook, J. M.
McCaffray, Thos.
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Underwood, Thomas.

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Findlay, James
Oliver Bros.
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Glanville, J. F. & Co.
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Neilson, H., Manager Neilson Furniture Co.

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Bates, J. A. F.
Bull, J. E., Manager Bell Telephone Co.
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Hull, W. R.
Hayes, J. W.
Janes, R. A.
Lane, Geo., Rancher.
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McCready, C. H., Dealer in Hides.
McCallum & Co., Auctioneers.
McDougall, D.
McHugh, J. J. Rancher.
Perley, H. A.
Ramsay, S. A.
Riley, E. H., Rancher.
Sales, E. S.
Tregillus, W. J., Dealer in Pasteurized Milk.
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Copas & Emerson.
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Morrow, P. J.
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Nolan, J. A.
Wing, W. V., Wing & Kidney.
Wood & Green.

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Riley & McCormick.

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McLeod, H. S., Proprietor Grand Central Hotel.
Thibault, C., Proprietor Royal Hotel and Grand Union Hotel.
Traunweiser, C., Proprietor Yale Hotel.

IMPLEMENT AND CARRIAGE DEALERS.

Brookbank, J. A., International Harvester Co.
Frost & Wood.
Hunt, W. G., Manager Massey-Harris Co.
Lee, W. H., Carriage Dealer.
Manager J. I. Case Co.
Smyth & Hardy.
Thomas, R. C.
White, W. H., Canadian Moline Plough Co.

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Doll, L. H. Harper, E. N. Watson Bros.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

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Raby, V., Manager Calgary Wine & Spirit Co.

LUMBER DEALERS.

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Jaynes, J. R., Manager Breckenridge & Lund Lumber Co.
Thomas, R. C.
Becker, F. D., Manager Staples Lumber Co.

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Burns, P., P. Burns & Co.
Allan Thorburn, Accountant, P. Burns & Co.
Burns, Jno., with P. Burns & Co.
McDonald, G. B., with P. Burns & Co.
Calkins, C. A. Manager Dominion Meat and Cattle Ranching Co.
Knight, Chas.
Sparrow, A. C.

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Alberta Portland Cement Co.
Alberta Cigar Co.
Burns, P., Abatto'r and Cold Storage.
Cushing, Hon. W. H., President Cushing Bros. Co., Limited, Sash and Door Factory.
Cushing, A. B., Manager Cushing Bros. Co., Limited, Sash and Door Factory.
Cross, A. E., Manager Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., Limited.
McDonald, J. C., with Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.
Carson, W., Manager Western Milling Co., Limited.
Denby, W. A., Manager Alberta Tent and Mattress Co.
Fullbrook, J. M., Calgary Cement and Brick Co.
Gilfoy, W. L. Manager Calgary Milling Co.
Hutchings, R. J., Manager Great West Saddlery Co.
Weir, F. T., Manager Standard Soap Co.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

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Manager Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
Manager Bradstreets.
Manager R. G. Dun & Co.

MERCHANTS, GENERAL.

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Bailey, Mr., Bailey's Fair.
Cunningham, C. G., Manager North West Electric Co.
Clarke, J. W., Manager Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Dippie, G. F., Mackay & Dippie, Taxidermists.
Manager Hudson's Bay Co.

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Edwards, R. C., Editor and Proprietor The Eye Opener.
Young, J. J., Managing Editor Calgary Herald.

PLUMBERS.

Young & Burnett. Martin & Tremaine.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Austin, A. G., Irvine & Austin.
Armstrong, W. C.
Benson & Houlton.
Bick, L. W., Bick & Downey.
Cherry, H. M., Assistant Manager Alberta Investment Co.
Crandell, E. H.
Darker, R. A., Manager Canada Life.
D. J. Dewar
Douglas, David,, F., Alberta Land Co.
Ferguson & Mitchell.
Fitz Roy, Dr. C., Provincial Land and Live Stock Co.
Grogan, A. M., Ellis & Grogan.
Lee, T. S. C.
Lee, J. K., & Co.
Lott, C. S.
Lowes, F. C., General Agent Canada Life Insurance Co.
Marwood, F. G.
Middleton, H. E., with Ellis & Grogan.
Manager Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co.
Patterson, J. M.
McKenzie & Co.
McQueen, C. P., Manager Great West Life.
O'Brien, G.
Skinner, T. J. S., Manager Alberta Investment Co.
Sayre, A. J., Manager Calgary Colonization Co.
Stewart, Ald. R. J., Manager Sun Life Insurance Co.
Skead, Samuel A.
Toole, W. M., Toole & Peet.
Taylor, E. E., Manager Calgary Agency Co.
Thomkins, Henry.
Van Wart, I. S. G.
Arthur Huddell.
F. W. Walker. } Joint Managers Royal Ins. Co.

STATIONERS AND MUSIC DEALERS.

Alberta Piano and Organ Co.
Doll, L. H., Piano Dealer.
Kinniburgh, C., & Co., Music Dealers.
Linton Bros., Book Store.
Osborne Bros. Book Store.
Young, D. J., & Co., Book Store and Music Dealer.

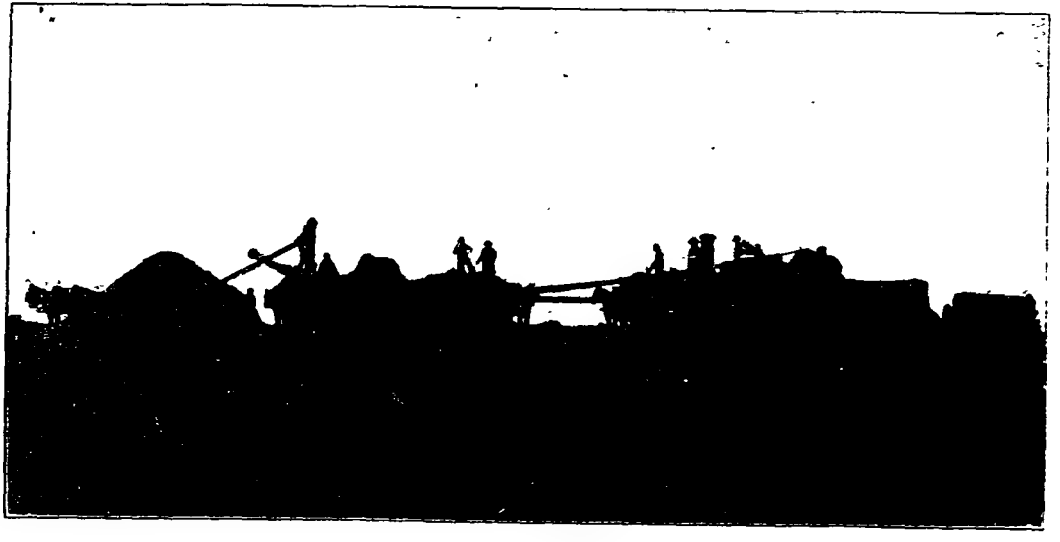
WHOLESALERS.

Alberta Cigar Co.
Alberta Portland Cement Co.
Burns, P., & Co., Live Stock and Meat Dealers.
Brookbank, J. A., International Harvester Co.
Becker, F. D., Manager Staples Lumber Co.
Bartholomew, S., Paints and Wall Paper.
Cushing, Hon. W. H., President Cushing Bros. Co., Limited, Sash and Door Factory.
Cushing, A. B., Manager Cushing Bros. Co., Limited, Sash and Door Factory.
Carson, W., Manager Western Milling Co.
Cross, A. E., Manager Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., Limited.
McDonald, J. C., with Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.
Christie, Geo., Manager G. F. Stephens & Co., Paints, Oils, Glass.
Campbell, D. G., Accountant J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.
Dixon, C. R., Manager J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.
Drew, J., Manager J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.
Dawson, F. G., Manager Dominion Brokerage Co.
Denby, W. A., Manager Alberta Tent & Mattress Co., Limited.
Frost & Wood.
Fullbreek, J. M., Manager Calgary Cement and Brick Co.
Fowler, W. G., Manager Winnipeg Rubber Co.
Gilfoy, W. L., Manager Calgary Milling Co.
Hunt, W. G., Manager Massey-Harris Co.
Horsman, A. P., Manager Gurney Standard Metal Co.
Horn, Jno., Manager Campbell Bros. & Wilson, Grocers.
Hutchings, R. J., Manager Great West Saddlery Co.
Henry, R. W., Manager Teese & Persse, Manufacturers Agents.
Johnston, R. C., with Dominion Brokerage Co.
Lee, W. H., Carriage Dealer.
Libby, B. W., Manager Canadian Rubber Co.

THE GOLDEN HOOF

One of the Paying Investments in Alberta

FROM PRAIRIE GRASS TO WINTER WHEAT

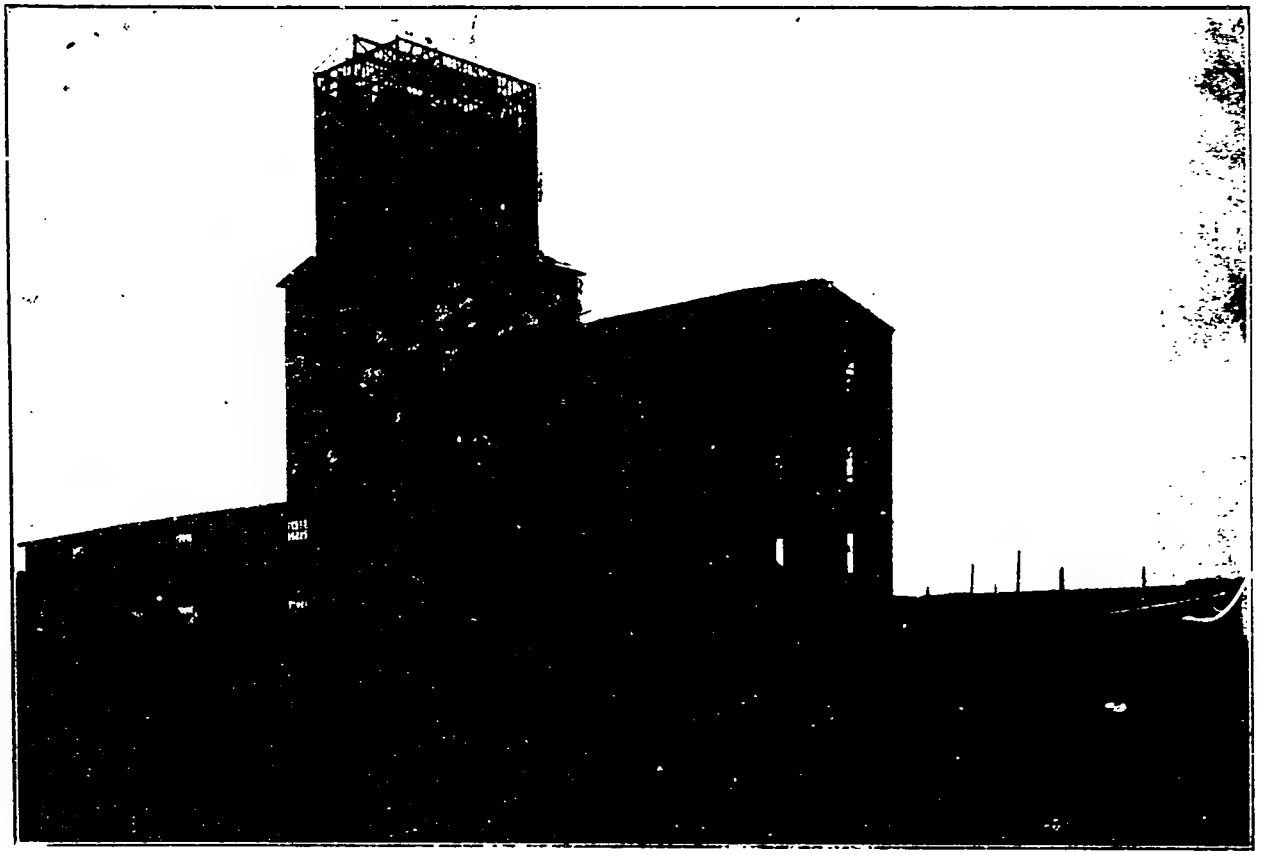


THRESHING SCENE IN CENTRAL ALBERTA'S WINTER WHEAT FIELDS

IS THE WINTER SEVERE?

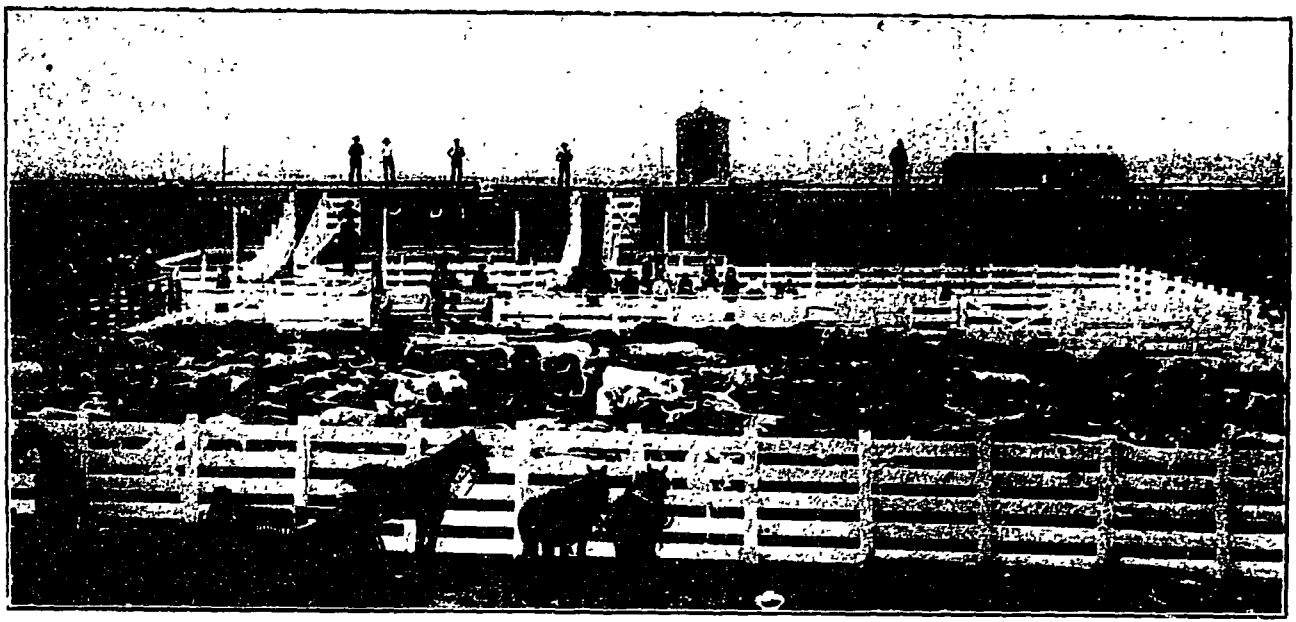
Winter Quarters near Calgary of a Hackney Stud, which produced the Champion of the St. Louis World's Fair and other famous winners

PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED SHORTHORN HERD AT THE JULY CALGARY FAIR



NEW MILL AND ELEVATOR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION
Since completed.

C.P.R. GARDENS

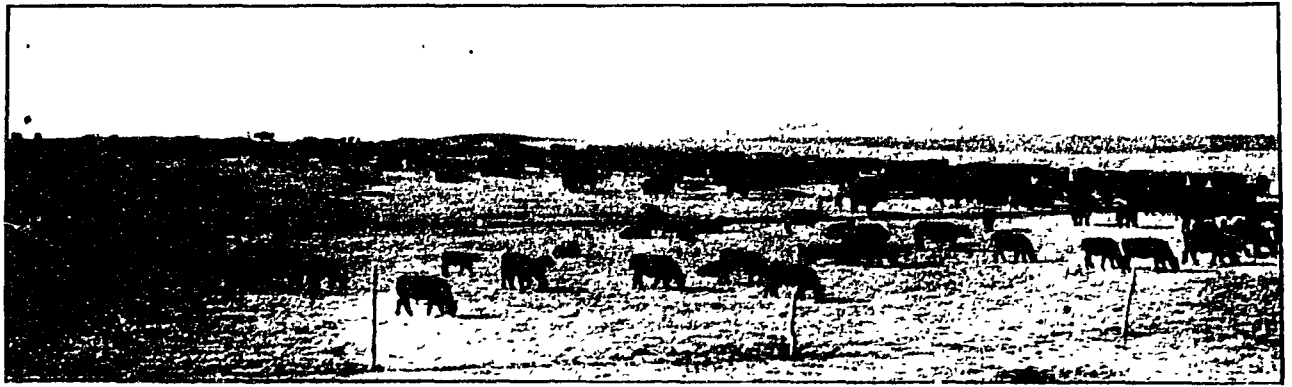


CALGARY STOCK YARDS

Shipping Export Cattle to the British Markets

THE RANCHER'S HARVEST

Trailing Alberta Cattle to Shipping Point



RANGE CATTLE

Morrison, A. K., Manager McPherson Fruit Co.
Mewburn, L. T., Manager Jas. Turner & Co., Branch of Canada Grocers Limited.
Miquelon, J. R., Skinner & Miquelon, Liquor.
McKeown, A. H., Manager McClary Manufacturing Co., Stoves, &c.
McDonald, M., McDonald, Dunlop Co., Manufacturers Agents.
McBride, Ed., A McBride and Co., Hardware.
Nicholson & Bain, Commission Merchants.
Plunkett & Savage, Fruit and Produce Merchants.
Packham, Chas., Manager Arthur Congdon, Boots and Shoes.
Raby, V., Manager Calgary Wine and Spirit Co.
Smith, O. C., Manager Codville, Smith & Co.
Strong, L. P., Manager Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.
Smyth & Hardy, Manufacturers Agents.
Telfer, E. H., Manager G. F. & J. Galt, Grocers.
Weir, T. T., Manager Standard Soap Co.
Wylie, W. D., Manager Bole Drug Co.
White, W. H., Canadian Moline Plough Co.

The Awakening of an Empire.

"For Canada the hour of destiny has struck. She has the "physical basis for an Empire; and the stream of immigration "which has now begun will swell into a mighty movement of "population like that by which our central West was occupied, "until her fertile lands shall be the homes of millions of "prosperous people. Thus far American immigrants are largely "in excess of those from other lands outside the British groups, "and American thought will have a mighty influence in "moulding the characters of the coming commonwealths of "Western Canada. The English-speaking immigrants outnumber "many fold all those of other tongues; and thus it is made sure "that both the great Republic and the nascent nation adjoining "will be loyal to the idea of constitutional liberty, and, standing "side by side, will work together to advance that Anglo-Saxon "civilization which seems destined to dominate the world."—American writer in "The New England Magazine."

The selection of a future place of residence is, it must be admitted a very momentous matter. Various phases of the question come up for consideration by the prospective emigrant, such as climate, healthfulness, geographical situation, character of public institutions, educational facilities, and last, but not least, the nature and extent of the natural resources and advantages of his proposed adopted home and the scope afforded individuals with the average endowment of capital, brains and muscle. Perfect indeed would that country be which satisfied the demands of everyone. Such perfection is not claimed for the Canadian West. We honestly believe, however, that we possess those natural advantages which, wisely utilized, go a long way towards the creation of happy and prosperous homes, and it is the object of this publication to direct attention to the Canadian West as a favorable field for settlement of those who, in their present surroundings, have a limited prospect of improving their condition.

Success in Western Canada, perhaps more than anywhere else, depends rather on the individual than on the favorable or unfavorable auspices under which he may make his start, and it is with pardonable pride that Westerners point to scores of leading men in agricultural and mercantile circles as well as in public life, whose force of intellect and indomitable perseverance

have lifted them from humble spheres to guide the destinies of our magnificent Western heritage.

The Canadian West is a country of vast extent, only sufficiently developed to reveal the immensity and possibilities of its potential wealth. Less than a short twenty-five years ago its white population could be numbered in four figures. To-day immigration is pouring in at the rate of over a hundred thousand souls per annum. A huge stream of humanity fleeing from the grinding competition of the Old World and Eastern States and Provinces, seeking free or cheap lands and the wider scope of a new field of labor;

The American in Canada.

The present "trek" of Americans from every State of the Union into the Canadian West is a history making movement. The Britisher who is undecided whether to emigrate to the States or to Canada stands aghast when he is shown the following statistics of American immigration into Alberta and other portions of Western Canada:

1896.....	49	1901..... ..	17,958
1897.....	712	1902.....	21,672
1898.....	9,119	1903.....	47,780
1899.....	11,945	1904.....	43,173
1900.....	15,570	1905.....	105,000

He is now wisely deciding to go with the crowd. At the National Irrigation Congress at Portland, Oregan, in 1905, it was stated:

"The bone and sinew of the Missippi valley have been "moving into western Canada for the past four years to find "farms and fortunes."

The remarkable thing about this movement, however, is not the grand total, but the steadily increasing volume of immigration. The annual movement from the United States has increased practically a thousand fold in the past nine years.

There must be a reason.

It is not because Americans are dissatisfied with Uncle Sam. The movement does not find its motive in any political or religious condition; neither is it because the American farmer has failed on the broad acres of the States. On the contrary, the American farmer has prospered and in a many instances has become rich. Agricultural pursuits in the United States have been satisfactory and remunerative. Neither is the American farmer moving for his health.

The Reason.

The motive is obvious. The American farmer can exchange each acre of his land in the States for from four to ten acres of more productive and more profitable land in Western Canada and, at the same time, reap the rich harvest of the unevitable rise in the value of the land. Thus he can secure a large Canadian farm for himself and one for each of his sons with the money derived from the sale of his smaller home farm.

These facts and conditions have sent, and are sending, thousands of American farmers into Canada. Canada possesses THE LAST WEST, and the American farmer knows it. He knows that the opportunity of today will not be open to his sons. THE LAST WEST will soon be settled. The day of choice, cheap land on the North American continent is near the end. And while the demand for land increases the supply remains fixed. Men can continue to build cities, but they cannot create land. All this means that the land that is productive will have an ever and rapidly increasing value.

Our Agricultural Development.

Never was the Canadian farmer so prosperous as he is today. Evidences of his thrift abound on every hand. The building of new fences, larger and better barns, more substantial and comfortable homes, has come to be the merest commonplace. Every district has its quota of prize-winning live stock. The biggest factories we have in Canada are those which supply the farmer with labor-saving machinery. He has studied, he has gone to school, and has learned to secure the best results by the application of scientific principles to farming. His dress, the home comforts with which he has surrounded himself, his mild indulgence in the luxuries of life, and the education he is giving his sons and daughters, all attest his worth and his independence.

But figures are sometimes more elegant than words. The last census tells the story of ten years' growth in farm products :

	1891.	1901.
Grains	175,544,724 bush.	282,511,903 bush.
Roots	103,170,493 "	131,438,277 "
Hay	7,693,733 tons	9,104,058 tons

According to the same authority the total value of agricultural products in the census year was $363,126,384, and represented a profit of 20.32 per cent on the total investment; and,

after feeding five and a half million Canadians, the farmer still had $78,639,966 worth of produce, or nearly 20 per cent of his output, left for export.

Alberta—The Gem of Canada.

But little was known or heard of the country at the base of the Rocky Mountains, now designated Alberta, until the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883. Since then steady progress has been the watchword, and the rapid strides of advancement made in developing the agricultural and mineral interests of the district are simply astonishing. Up to 1883 Alberta had no direct communication with Manitoba or Eastern Canada. The postal service was through the United States. American money was in circulation, and all the necessary supplies for consumption and wear came overland from Fort Benton. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway ushered in a new era, and the plain and valley re-echoed to the hum of industry.

The year 1905 witnessed the completion of the chain of Provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Alberta was formally admitted into Federation as a full-fledged Province in possession of all constitutional dignities, powers and privileges. The fact that the richest division of Canada, from a standpoint of agricultural, mineral and other natural resources was to enter Provincehood, brought public men from every portion of Canada and from abroad to witness this last constitutional act, and the marvelous potential wealth of the young Province which they beheld was heralded throughout the world and brought thousands to our gates.

Alberta contains a total area of 253,000 square miles, or 162,537,600 acres. Practically every acre of this enormous empire may be made productive. No sandy deserts or rocky wastes mar the picture of agricultural beauty which the eye beholds in travelling through this favored Province, which is destined to support a population greater than that of any Province of Canada or State of the Union.

Central Alberta—The Garden of The West.

Rolling eastward from the Rocky Mountains, the foothills extend for some twenty miles before they merge gradually into the undulations of the vast prairie plateau of Central and Southern Alberta. This plateau is the home of the great winter

wheat and stock farms, the finest region for stock raising on the whole continent, carpeted as it is over all its extent, with thick and luxuriant grasses, comprising numerous species and varieties and including the well-known "buffalo" and "bunch" grasses. Just as Alberta is the wealthiest of the provinces of Canada, so is Central Alberta the choicest part of this wonderful Province.

Central Alberta, the sirloin of Canada, includes the country adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the western boundary of the new province of Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains and from Nanton to Carstairs. The district contains an area of about 15,000 square miles, or nine and one half million acres.

The Calgary district is traversed by a number of rivers, all sparkling mountain streams; the largest is the Bow river; the others are the Elbow, Highwood, and Sheep rivers. In addition to these the district is watered by creeks, small water courses and marshes. Water of the finest quality is found everywhere by digging from ten feet downwards, according to the location of the well above the level of the rivers.

The country is a rolling prairie, with an abundance of trees along the rivers and streams. The soil, which is strong and early, varies from a black vegetable to a sandy clay loam with a sandy or sandy clay subsoil.

Climate of Central Alberta.

The question of climate is one of very considerable importance to those looking for new homes. The average person is probably willing to breast the terrors of a Klondike winter or the enervating heat of unhealthy tropical climates in order to avail himself of extraordinary opportunities in business, agriculture, mining, or any other easy road to wealth—for a time. With advancing years, or frequently as soon as the novelty wears off, his desire invariably is to settle in the country possessing the greatest advantages from a climatic standpoint. It is claimed for the Calgary district that its climate is one of the healthiest and pleasantest that could well be imagined. There are two questions which in one form or another, the prospective homeseeker is sure to ask:

1. Is the climate a healthy one?
2. Is the winter severe? the summer hot?

1. Unquestionably so. The open nature of the country, clear, dry atmosphere and abundance of bright sunshine, its

elevation (about 3,500 feet above the sea level) and the fresh breezes which blow across its plain, all tend to make Central Alberta one of the healthiest countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there is no disease peculiar to the country. The Calgary district has attained a considerable reputation as a health resort, particularly for persons of consumptive tendencies, and many who have found life a burden through delicacy of constitution in other countries have "renewed their youth like the eagle" by a few months' residence in our beneficent climate.

Dr. Ernest Wills, M.D., M.R.C.P. (England), a noted specialist in pulmonary and nervous diseases, who was attracted to Central Alberta by the many favorable reports which reached him respecting the excellent effect of a residence here in many cases, sends the following letter:

"In answer to yonr letter, it is my opinion, based on many years of experience in the treatment of pulmonary consumption in the various climates of England, South Africa, and Colorado, that the climate of Calgary and its vicinity is eminently suited for such cases, for the majority of them it is one of the most favorable in the world, for the following reasons:

"It is now universally accepted that the only successful method of coping with the Tubercle Bacillus and repairing the of its active presence in the system, is by means of fresh air of approved quality and quantity together with generous diet to build up the body, so improving the tissues that they are no longer vulnerable to but can destroy the invader.

"This method of combatting the disease has done more during the last ten years than has ever been accomplished by all the so-called specific drugs put together.

"It necessitates, however, the best climatic conditions, which are, greatest proportion of sunlight, dry atmosphere, temperature permitting many hours exposure daily in the open air, and an altitude ensuring low humidity.

"Calgary, altitude 3500 feet, has all these in a marked degree and compares favorably with any other place, not excepting Colorado.

"In consumptives the bracing and invigorating results obtained from such conditions are rapid renovation and reconstruction of tissues, increased weight, loss of fever and cough, more extensive respiration and expansion of the chest.

"As practical proof of the foregoing theoretical

reasons why Calgary's climate should produce these beneficial results it is a well known fact attested by all physicians of experience in the chinook belt, that there are hundreds of people now living here in good health with every prospect of a long life before them, who had given up all hope before coming to Alberta, and moreover, there are no cases known that have primarily contracted tubercular trouble in this climate.

"Not only does all the foregoing apply to human sufferers, but, as corroborative evidence, it may be mentioned that tuberculous cattle sent here from the east regain flesh, increase in weight, and lose all trace of tubercle bacilli.

"Can any evidence be stronger? Since nearly every day in the year it is possible to sit out of doors for several hours breathing this dry, rarefied, sun-laden air, and since Canadians can reach this wonderful climate on their own land, among their own people and in a comfortable car on a single railway, without change, a point of no small importance to the invalid, is it too much to say that Calgary can claim to be for them the best climate in the world.

"Taking the present winter as an example, when the whole country has been in the grip of the ice king and east of us temperatures lower than all previous records have ruled everywhere,

"Calgary has had a most enjoyable season, with few days when any one need be confined to the house.

"Lastly, when patients have come here and have recovered, there is ample scope for them to settle and, if necessary, find employment among congenial surroundings, in the climate which cured them, and thus enable them to retain their improvement, instead of again losing it, as is so often the case with those repairing to health resorts in the east."

The winter in Central Alberta is a season of bright, cloudless days, infrequent and scanty snowfalls and frequent and prolonged breaks of warm weather, heralded by the chinook wind. Wagons are used during the entire year, and it is only an occasional season that sleighs are necessary for brief periods. In January and the early part of February there are sometimes short periods of cold, sharp weather. Heavy snowstorms have at times covered the prairie more than a foot deep, but this is exceptional, The winter generally breaks up in the early part of March, with a grand blowing of warm wind from the west, followed by a period of from one to three weeks of warm, bright

weather, the beginning of spring. The earliest spring flowers appear in March. May is generally fine, warm and bright; June and the earlier part of July rainy; the remainder of July, August, September, October and generally November, warm and dry. The summer, July to September, is characterized by hot days, relieved by a never-failing breeze and cool nights, but the warm golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year.

The grand characteristic of the climate as a whole and the one on which the weather hinges, is the chinook wind, so called because it blows from the region formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians, on the banks of the lower Columbia river. It is a warm, dry wind, blowing from the mountains across the plains, and its principle characteristic is its power of rapidly melting the snow, or almost, it might be said, of drying it up, as frequently no water runs from it. To it is due the pleasing dryness of every hollow on the prairie, even the deepest coulees, or prairie ravines. The effect of this wind in the winter may be described as a little short of miraculous, in its clearing away of the snow, always scanty in amount, with amazing celerity. A gale from the north will blow for a day or two, powdering the prairie with drifted snow, and at times sending the cattle, horses and wild game to the shelter the coulees or prairie ravines afford. Then the wind lulls, and a breeze from the west springs up. It is the warm chinook, in balmy contrast to the biting eastern or northern snow gales. Generally a few hours suffice for the disappearance of all traces of snow, and cattle and horses are once more dispersed over the ranges, feeding on the hay provided by nature for the herds and flocks during winter in this favored land.

The same cause which obviates the inconvenience which might under other circumstances arise from low temperature in winter, namely, the dryness of the atmosphere, also operates in the farmer's favor in the summer, permitting of a rapid radiation of the heat communicated to the land by the intensely powerful rays of the sun in our cloudless skies. It thus happens that however extreme the temperature may be during the day (and, as will be seen from the subjoined table, the thermometer sometimes rises to over 95 degrees in the shade) the nights are always cool, allowing of perfect rest. Of course, such extremely high temperatures are exceptional. Here, again, the dryness of the atmosphere is individually helpful by rendering the cooling action of perspiration, Nature's great safeguard, most effective.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

Compiled by the Dominion Government Weather Observation Station at Calgary.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1896	0.94	1.67	1 04	0.52	1.66	1.63	1.24	1.55	1.38	0.70	1.98	0.33	14.64
1897	0.53	0.44	0.75	0.36	0 32	6.62	1.53	2.13	0.98	0.79	1.23	0.70	16.38
1898	0.00	0.90	1.57	0.45	2.02	3.77	3.83	2.40	0.74	0.16	0.30	0.65	16.79
1899	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.10	5.46	3.22	2.08	9.40	0.99	0.44	0.26	0.17	22.09
1900	0.00	0.02	0.30	0.43	1.32	3.56	2.00	1.29	4.50	0.39	1.60	0.00	15.41
1901	0.40	1.15	0.95	0.90	1.55	7.04	3 94	0.51	3.15	0.12	0.40	1.20	21.31
1902	0.40	0.65	0.62	0.60	8.99	9.82	5.06	6.23	1.22	0.61	1.00	0.60	35.71
1903	0.00	0.50	0 88	0.29	3.97	2.07	4.09	7.62	1.80	0.00	0.60	0.16	21.98
1904	0.16	0.10	0.80	0.14	1.56	1 86	1.74	2.75	0.38	1.35	0.12	0.20	11.16
1905	1.04	0.30	0.65	0.60	1.67	8.52	.91	0.56	0.35	0.31	1.20	0.00	16.51

Average for past 8 years—20.25

Highest Temperature.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	51.0	59.0	55.3	68.3	72.3	94.0	95.0	85.3	85.0	73 3	47.3	48.8
1897	45.5	40.3	....	75.8	88.0	78.8	86.3	90.3	79.6	73.3	59.0	44.0
1898	44.3	44.8	42 3	76.0	76.0	84.3	91.0	87.0	83.3	68 0	48.0	46.0
1899	49.0	55.0	49.0	70 0	71.0	77.0	89.0	78.0	77.0	74.5	58.0	56.0
1900	50.0	50.0	60.0	76.0	79.0	92.0	85.0	90.0	77.0	71.0	64.0	50.0
1901	45.0	57.0	55.0	72.0	86.0	77.0	80.0	85.0	75.0	74.0	60.0	60.0
1902	54.0	46.0	50 9	65.0	82.0	76.0	84.0	81.0	75.0	74.0	49.0	47.0
1903	51.0	47.0	8.0	66.0	84.0	81.0	81 0	80.0	76.0	79.0	68.0	53.0
1904	49.0	38.0	46.0	76.0	76.0	85.0	94.0	85.0	78.0	75.0	60.1	52.0
1905	46.0	57.0	66.0	78.0	80.0	85.0	91.0	86.0	80.0	72.0	70.0	47.0

Mean Temperature.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov,	Dec,
1896	3.7	24.3	19.3	36.3	44.5	58.5	64.6	59.6	49.3	41.3	2.4	26.1
1897	12.6	15.9	....	43.7	57.9	57.0	60 0	62.7	52.6	42.3	12.5	18.6
1898	40.1	14.8	19.3	37.8	51.4	55.6	62.9	62.7	51.2	36.0	21.7	44.9
1899	19.6	1.9	7.6	33.6	43.7	52.8	60.0	53.0	53.5	36.4	36.8	19.5
1900	21.9	10.5	27.5	43.5	51.4	57.0	58.0	54.5	46.7	38.2	20.7	27.0
1901	15.8	15.4	30.0	38 3	52.0	49.3	58.7	59.0	44.2	47.8	28.5	26.0
1902	19.6	15.2	25.3	39.8	47.0	49.1	59 0	57.2	48.8	44.4	21.8	11.9
1903	20.5	21.5	14.0	35.5	45.5	57.1	56.7	55.4	46.0	45.1	22.1	25.9
1904	18.1	1.8	13.3	42 8	47.1	53.7	55.4	55.7	50.5	43.4	35.2	20.5
1905	9.6	15.1	35.2	39.1	47.5	52.5	60 8	59.4	50.7	37.3	33.2	24.5

Lowest Temperature.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	−34·2	−21·2	−34·2	13·5	22·0	33·5	34·0	36·5	23·0	15·0	−28·8	−18 3
1897	−37·2	−9·7	−....	8·5	28·5	29·8	39·0	34·5	26·0	13·0	−25·7	−26 0
1898	−8·0	−20·0	−18·0	4 0	22·0	35·0	38·0	35·5	23·5	15·0	−23·8	−31 0
1899	−25·0	−40·0	−29·0	−14 0	12·0	34·0	35·0	30·0	32·0	4·0	14·0	−24·0
1900	−15·0	−27·0	−22·0	21·0	28·0	30 0	36·0	30 0	17·0	11·0	30·0	−3 0
1901	−35·0	−18·0	−10·0	13·0	29·0	32·0	37·0	35·0	23·0	18·0	−5 8	3.8
1902	−30·0	−18·0	−24·0	14·0	25·0	29·0	38·0	31·0	24·3	22·0	−16·0	−26·8
1903	−12 8	−18·0	−25·0	16·0	23·0	34·0	38·0	36·0	26·0	18·0	−20·0	−22·0
1904	−22·0	−25·0	−25·8	18·0	23·0	26·0	34·6	32·0	21·0	21·0	6 0	−22·0
1905	−20·0	−40·0	−1·0	2·0	24·0	32·0	40·0	33·0	22·0	3·0	−25·0	−10·0

For the purpose of making a comparison with countries noted for their healthy climate and favorable conditions from an agricultural standpoint, the following tables taken from United States Signal Service Reports are given:

	Mean Annual Temperature.
Colorado	44.80
Montana	42.40
Nevada	50.32
Utah	50.10

Mean annual rainfall in certain States of the United States:

	Mean Annual Rainfall.
California	22.50 inches
Montana	12.61 "
Nevada	10.64 "
Utah	10.32 "

Comparisons of these figures with those given for Calgary show that, both in monthly and annual mean temperatures, there is no indication of a cold or unfavorable climate at that point, and the facts regarding monthly and annual rainfall should satisfy the intending settler as to moisture.

Agriculture.

Central Alberta, the "bread-basket of the Orient." The term sounds strange. For years Central and Southern Alberta has been advertised and exploited as a "stock country." So persistently was the fact drummed into the heads of intending settlers that this portion of Alberta was the greatest ranching country on earth, that they finally took us at our own estimate, and a ranching community we became. In advertising Southern and Central Alberta as above indicated, nothing but the barest

truth was stated. It is undoubtedly a great stock country. Enough, however, was not said. In addition to its adaptability for ranching it is NOW RECOGNISED AS BEING THE GREATEST UNDEVELOPED WINTER WHEAT FIELD ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

The figures quoted below, bearing on the agricultural record of Central Alberta as compared with the most productive States of the Union and also with the whole of Alberta and Saskatchewan, are of interest.

The following statement shows average yield per acre in bushels compiled from actual threshers' returns to the Territorial Department of Agriculture from 1898 to 1905 and from the last decennial returns of the United States:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
North Dakota	12.7	25.6	21.7
South Dakota	10.4	23.7	21.0
Minnesota	14.2	30.9	26.2
Wisconsin	14.5	32.9	27.4
Michigan	14.1	29.7	22.0
Illinois	13.2	31.5	24.1
Iowa	14.7	31.7	24.3
Nebraska	12.2	24.8	20.8
CENTRAL ALBERTA	27.42	40.92	28.87

In considering the figures dealing with Central Alberta it should be distinctly understood, that they are not the results of government "estimates," but have been compiled from ACTUAL RETURNS FROM EVERY THRESHING MACHINE OPERATOR IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN, who is required by law to furnish the Government at the end of each season with a detailed and certified statement of the amount of grain threshed and the acreage from which the grain was harvested, as nearly as can be ascertained by him.

27.42 bushels, the average yield of wheat in Central Alberta, applies chiefly to spring wheat, as winter wheat has only been introduced in a small way in Central Alberta within the last four years and averaged 28.67 bushels per acre in 1904, and 32.18 in 1905. The latter was the driest year since official statistics have been compiled.

The following is a comparison between the whole of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, with Central Alberta, compiled from the same source for the years 1898 to 1905 inclusive. It might here be mentioned that no agricultural statistics were

collected in the Territories (Alberta and Saskatchewan) prior to 1898 and reliable data respecting grain yield is not, therefore, available before that year.

	Winter Wheat	Spring Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Alberta	21.03	20.69	35.67	26.54	11.88
Saskatchewan		19.88	34.98	21.45	11.21
Manitoba—Average yield per acre for past 8 years		18.15	36.87	28.95	12.01
The famous Indian Head District of Saskatchewan, average for same period		20.13	32.86	24.13	7.88
Central Alberta—Average per acre for same period	28.34	26.50	40.92	28.87	12.40

CROP BULLETIN NO. 1,

ISSUED BY ALBERTA GOVERNMENT, APRIL 1ST, 1906.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF 1905 CROP.

Districts.	Spring Wheat.	Fall Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Flax.
Lethbridge	9.43	11.03	20.95	14.94	37.50
High River	28.62	32.04	49.27	30.39	12.09
Medicine Hat	15.87	20.23	32.66	26.73	15.64
Olds	24.30	28.24	39.79	29.15	09.01
Innisfail	23.01	26.04	41.15	32.20	....
Red Deer	25.35	27.32	38.45	28.13	19.54
Lacombe	28.93	25.03	39.07	29.49	21.67
Wetaskiwin	27.03	19.60	42.08	30.59	12.26
Strathcona / Edmonton	24.57	25.89	35.95	24.73	....
Gleichen / Calgary	33.92	32.18	43.41	32.01	28.64

It is worthy of special mention that the grain figuring in the above statements of Central Alberta yields was produced WITHOUT THE AID OF IRRIGATION. It, therefore, follows that the increase in yield which will certainly result from the general introduction of irrigation in Central Alberta, will make our farms rank amongst the most productive in the world.

Wheat!

Insignificant in economic importance was the rush to the barren gold fields of California, the parched diggings of Australia or the frozen wastes of the Klondike, compared with the present stampede to Alberta's rich winter wheat fields.

The history of the development of winter wheat growing in Southern and Central Alberta reads like a fairy tale. During the past twenty years small areas here and there had successfully produced winter wheat season after season. Our enterprising cousins from south of the international boundary, who had been passing through this portion of Alberta for years, finally began to regard this proposition with a certain degree of curiosity. They had generally had some experience with winter wheat, but could scarcely credit the fact that this cereal could be successfully grown north of the 49th degree of latitude. After carefully looking over the country and the scattered crops, curiosity rapidly deepened into keen interest, which was further intensified when enormous yields of winter wheat were reported in the Mormon settlements south of Lethbridge. It suddenly dawned upon our "old timers" that they had been missing golden opportunities by confining their efforts almost solely to stock raising, and that Central and Southern Alberta was indeed the home of winter wheat. The latter stage in our development only dates back two or three years. In 1903 some 3,440 acres of winter wheat produced 82,418 bushels, being at the rate of 23.95 bushels per acre. In 1904 the acreage was 8,296 and the yield 152,125 or 18.33 bushels per acre. The somewhat small yields of winter wheat in 1904 is accounted for from the fact that most of it was raised on new breaking badly prepared. The year 1905 witnessed an almost incredible increase in area under winter wheat, no less than 32,174 acres being under cultivation to this crop, and the total yield 689,019 bushels, or an average of 21.03 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is gaining so rapidly in popularity that it is safe to say that the area under this crop in 1906 is, at least, fifty per cent larger than the winter wheat area of 1905. This is writing history with a purpose.

Alberta Red.

The variety of winter wheat most extensively produced in Alberta, is hard wheat called "Alberta Red," an improved variety of Kansas Turkey Red. The following milling tests have been made of spring wheat and "Alberta Red" and the contrast is readily seen without any comment. Figures like these are eloquent.

SPRING WHEAT

	Per cent absorption	Per cent moist Glut'n	Per cent dry Glut'n	Per cent acd'ty	Per cent moisture
Hungarian Patent	57	33	11½	.03½	.08
Strong Bakers....	57	43	15½	.04½	.09
XX Spring	64	37	15	.05	.07

	WINTER WHEAT.				
Alberta Red Patent	60	37	11	.03⅛	12½
Strong Bakers....	55	54	17	.04⅛	13
Straight Flour ...	55	42	12½	.03⅛	.07
XX Flour.....	60	37	15	.08	10

William S. Jackson, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, who recently visited Winnipeg and who has been testing samples of western winter wheat says:

"The samples of red and white winter wheat from Alberta have been submitted to our large millers, to Chief Grain Inspector Smiley, to the expert buyers of our elevators and unofficially to the grain committee of our board. It was the jugdment of all that the wheat was exceptionally fine, and would grain number one in this market, which, commercially, is an almost unknown quality. Many here were aware that experiments in growing winter varieties of wheat had been made in the great Canadian Northwest, but few were aware of the results. The samples excited a good deal of interest, and several parties expressed a desire to own land producing such a quality of grain."

The Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, Limited, has already secured contracts for the shipment of wheat westward in competition with wheat formerly purchased in the States. The Alberta Red carried off the gold medal and highest award at the Portland Exhibition in competition with winter wheat from all parts of the United States.

In tracing the geographical distribution of wheat it will be observed that soft wheat is produced in the humid states of the east and south and of the Missippi valley; also on the Pacific coast and on the irrigated lands of the arid region of the Union. Hard wheat is confined to the strip of semi-arid country extending from Western Canada south through western Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Hard wheat requires for its production a soil rich in nitrogen and receiving a limited quantity of moisture, combined with a short growing season and a dry atmosphere. Such conditions limit the production of hard wheat to the territory mentioned, because it is only there that they naturally obtain. Central Alberta possesses all these characteristics and with an enormous market for flour and wheat available in Oriental countries, with which Calgary has direct connection, an era of agricultural prosperity greater than any hitherto enjoyed, is now dawning in this portion of Alberta, which has never been equalled in the history of colonization in any part of the globe. Alberta, THE LAST WEST,

is still in a position to offer intending settlers cheap land and free homesteads capable of producing hard wheat. This is the last chance on the American continent.

Soil depletion has been universal in regions growing wheat exclusively and all the great wheat-raising regions of the United States have finally been compelled to resort to restorative farming. Dairying and other intensive forms of agriculture now dominate the former centres of wheat production. In the Genesee valley of New York, the Miami valley of Ohio and in Northern Illinois, the former great wheat producing regions, many years of intensive farming have been required to restore soil fertility. It has had its great activity on unsubdued land in the forefront of civilization, has preceded more general farming and has been conducted in an extensive and wasteful manner. New land is no longer to be obtained except in small areas. "If wheat cannot be produced on old land, we must depend on Canada for our supply, for only there is virgin soil still to be found," says "The Twenty Century Farmer" of Nebraska. And that is the reason for the American exodus to Western Canada.

Winter Wheat and Land Values.

Who is capable of forecasting with any degree of certainty what the future has in store for the great winter wheat area of Western Canada? Is any man rash enough to pretend to estimate what the winter wheat production will be ten years hence or even five years from now? One year has seen an increase in crop area under this cereal of over one hundred and fifty per cent, a development absolutely unique in the world's agricultural statistical history. The year 1905 has witnessed the seeding of an area to winter wheat of enormous extent—how great it really is can only be conjectured by estimating on the basis of the magnificent performances of the last three years. That Alberta is destined to become a leading factor in the wheat markets of the world, that its products will feed countless millions in Oriental countries before very many years, are facts which may now be considered as having been finally demonstrated.

What the effect of this marvelous development will be on land values is already apparent. While the price of land in Central Alberta to-day is ridiculously low compared with the wheat lands in the Pacific states, less fertile than those in Alberta, it is evident to the ordinary mind that the productive

capacity of Western Canada's winter wheat lands, whose fame is already travelling abroad, will draw an enormous volume of settlers to this country, with the inevitable result of increasing land values. This effect would be merely a case of history repeating itself. The writer has lived and farmed in the west for nearly a score of years, and may, in all modesty, claim to have observed closely, and under peculiarly favorable conditions, the growth and development of the "last West." In the light of past history here and in the western States, we will hazard the statement that those who own winter wheat lands now and those who acquire such lands within the next year or two, will be counted amongst the fortunate ones when the great general advance in Western Canada farm values commences, and that the latter period is close at hand will not be disputed by even the most conservative observers.

Some Winter Wheat Facts Gleaned in the Autumn of 1905.

Among those growing winter wheat in the immediate vicinity of Calgary may be mentioned Major Walker, H. B. Cossar, C. W. Peterson, C. A. Vader, J. Alexander and others. Major Walker's last crop averaged him 33 bushels to the acre. Mr. Cossar's field looks splendid and will yield heavily. Robinson Bros., Calgary, threshed about 45 bushels to the acre. D. W. Trotter of Chicago, one of Central Alberta's wheat kings, has 500 acres of beautiful winter wheat east of Calgary from which an enormous yield may be expected.

At High River Mr. Bower had an average of 39½ bushels of Alberta Red winter wheat from 60 acres. Alfred Clayton obtained 1182 bushels of Alberta Red from 30 acres, 39.4 bushels to the acre. E. H. Schroeder is running a threshing machine, and the oats he has threshed have gone from 40 to 90 bushels to the acre; his winter wheat crop averaged 42.7 bushels to the acre. J. P. McNerny averaged 43 bushels from 6¾ acres. R. A. Wallace's winter wheat averaged 35 bushels to the acre. R. H. Robertson obtained an average of 30 bushels of Alberta Red winter wheat.

At Nanton, C. W. Duvall expects his winter wheat will average 35 bushels from 11 acres, and he will put 100 acres under winter wheat this fall I understand H. Johnston's wheat averaged 46 bushels; Mr. Hunter got an average of 37 bushels from 4 acres. Thos. Field threshed 30 acres that yielded 41

bushels to the acre. James Robertson's wheat went 30 bushels to the acre; Mr. Burnett's crop averaged 26.2 bushels; G. Topper's 14 acres went 41½ bushels; Mr. McConnell's averaged 32½ bushels from 12 acres; H. M. Shaw averaged 35 flushels per acre. Mr. St. Clair secured an average of 29 bushels; W. Armour got 166 bushels from 3½ acres, average 47.4; 18 acres brought 573 bushels into the granary of J. Findlay, average 31.7; R. Ragan's 7 acres yielded 240 bushels, average 34.3; and S. Armour got an average of 29,1 bushels from 3½ acres. In the Nanton district oats are yielding from 65 to 85 bushels to the acre, and in one case 141 bushels to the acre. This latter seems incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. The name of the farmer was Hy. Barret, and he obtained 709 bushels of oats off five acres. At the time the crop was threshed a dispute arose among those present as to the yield, and in order to settle same the field and grain were carefully measured in the presence of several witnesses.

A. Gardner's field of Golden Chaff wheat at Cayley, averaged 54 bushels by weight, the grain overrunning 12 lb. to the bushel. The field contained fifty acres, of which 16 acres had been disced in on stubble, which cut down the average, and besides this, the wheat scattered badly in the field, so that it is likely that the 34 acres sowed on the sod averaged pretty close to 60 bushels. Of course this is only an estimate, as there is no way of ascertaining accurately. Adam Army got 1437 bushels of Alberta Red wheat from 30 acres, only lacking three bushels of averaging 48 bushels to the acre.

A Nanton Voice.

I came to Southern Alberta fourteen years ago, and have been farming here ever since, and have done well. I shipped the first grain to Calgary after the C. and E. railway went through. I have not had a crop failure in that time. I have seen crop failures in this district, but I consider them due to improper farming. I believe in mixed farming. Last year I harvested 10 acres of Dawson's Golden Chaff Winter wheat which averaged 34 bushels, and this year we harvested 20 acres of Alberta Red winter wheat, and it averaged 35 bushels of the best quality. I sold all my winter wheat this year at $1 per bushel for seed. My oats generally yield from 60 to 85 bushels to the acre; spring wheat from 25 to 45 bushels to the acre. I usually sell my oats from 40 to 50 cents by holding them till spring.

(Signed) JOHN SHAW, Nanton.

From High River.

I have 35 acres of winter wheat this year (Dawson's Golden Chaff), and while I have not threshed yet I expect it will easily go 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. I sow a bushel and a peck to the acre. I have 80 acres sown this fall, most of it being Dawson's Golden Chaff. I have 150 acres of oats this year, but have not yet threshed. Hay is one of my special lines, having put up 175 tons of Timothy, and over 300 tons of upland hay.

(Signed) R. A. WALLACE, High River.

Leading Agricultural Expert and Author from the United States Speaks:

Professor Shaw, of the Orange-Judd Farmer, St. Paul, considered one of the foremost agricultural experts of America, gives his views of Western Canada in the following interview:

"The contemplation of this great country is bewildering whether viewed from the standpoint of size or resources. In size it is an empire. Our party has been travelling over it as fast as the engine could carry us for the past sixteen days, and we have only seen a very limited portion of its entire area. Its resources are almost fabulous in the aggregate, whether viewed from the standpoint of minerals, timber or agricultural production. But beyond all question, the agriculture of this country will be its greatest industry through all the centuries.

Good Soil.

"The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is its greatest natural heritage. It is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic Sea, vast as they are.

Wonderful Development.

"The development of this country during the two years that have passed since I visited the same is simply amazing. Everywhere what was then un-

broken prairie is now being dotted with happy homes. Villages have sprung up along the newer lines of railway as it were in a night, and the rapidity with which railroads are being extended is simply astounding. But great as has been the development in the past, it is my conviction that it is comparatively insignificant compared with development the coming season. A great army of settlers will invade the country this com'ng year They will be attracted with the report of the one hundred million bushel wheat crop, and the $10. per acre virgin lands.

Agricultural Future.

"The agricultural future of this country is in itself a great problem. To the student of agriculture it is one of profound interest. The production of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat seems large, and so it is, but what will the production be when all the available land comes to be tilled?

Winter Wheat.

"But to my mind the most astonishing feature in the development of these provinces is the growth of winter wheat. Three years ago it was 30,000 bushels. The present year it is 700,000 bushels. There are good reasons for believing that it may be grown over practically all the tillable areas in Alberta, over at least two-thirds of the tillable area in Saskatchewan, and over at least one-third of the tillable area of Manitoba, that is the portion lying northward. An empire is thus furnished for the growth of winter wheat in a region where half a dozen years ago its successful growth was looked upon as an impossibility. Happy Northwestern Canada. It seems unfortunate in a sense that the old Jewish system of titheing the first fruits was not in force in these provinces this year. What a magnificent tithe would would be in store for benevolent and charitable uses

"It is consoling to think that the reign of that portion of your citizens who persisted in slandering this fair country is drawing to a close. They have persisted in saying that this section and that would never be anything but a ranching country, while the echoes of their statements still linger, men are coming in and breaking up the range and growing crops. If my judgment is correct, the only permanent range country in these provinces are the portions that are underlaid with gravel, or that consist of sandy soil. All the other areas are going to be tilled, even in the dry sections."

Irrigation in Central Alberta.

A close study of the agricultural conditions under which artificial watering is being practised throughout the world today, reveals the fact that irrigation is by no means confined to countries where the rainfall is so scant that nothing will grow without it. On the contrary, many countries where irrigation has been brought to the highest state of perfection, the natural rainfall is very heavy. Indeed, there must always be contiguous territory of considerable precipitation, in order to produce springs and streams from which water may be diverted for irrigation purposes. The States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are generally supposed to be amply supplied with rain and snow, and able to produce excellent crops under ordinary culture without the artificial application of water. Yet, in all of India, except the northwestern part, throughout China, Japan, Siam, Italy, France and Mexico where millions of acres are brought under irrigation, the rainfall is quite as heavy as in the states and provinces mentioned, namely, from 23 to 51 inches per annum, which would generally be considered distinctly humid conditions.

The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., has carried on a very active irrigation propaganda during recent years, and has interested itself extensively in the question of increasing crop production in the eastern humid states by means of artificial watering. Professor King, who has had charge of this work in the state of Wisconsin, has now completed his investigations, and has published the following conclusions bearing on irrigation in that state:

1. The amount and distribution of rainfall in climates like that of Wisconsin are not such as to permit well managed soils to produce maxmum yields.

2. No method of tillage now practised can very much increase the soil moisture above that which falls in the region as rain and snow.

3. Supplemental irrigation on heavy soils in climates like Wisconsin may increase the yield of hay from twofold to threefold; it may increase the yiled of ear corn 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and of potatoes 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

4. On very poor sandy land supplementary irrigation may increase the yield of potatoes 50 to 75 bushls per acre, and of corn 9 to 15 bushels per acre.

5. The cost of irrigat'on per acre for the season was $6.68 at Madison, and $6.70 at Stevens Point.

6. The profits of irrigation at Madison, Wis., in 1901, on a clay loam were about $20 per acre on hay, $11 per acre on corn, and $73 per acre on potatoes. At Stevens Point, Wis., on sandy land, the profits were about $30 per acre on potatoes.

The above findings will make it clear that ther is no district on the continent of America, however great the natural rainfall may be. where irrigation may not be profitably practised.

The average rainfall during the past ten years in the province of Alberta, where irrigation by gravity is practised is as follows: Calgary 17.69 inches, Macleod 13.18 inches, Medicine Hat 15.83 inches. The average rainfall of the state of Dakota is somewhat less, being a little over 10 inches per annum. The conditions in the irrigable portion of Western Canada are, therefore, such that there has been sufficient precipitation every year to satisfactorily produce and mature crops. But with the increase of population and prosperity more scientific methods of farming were naturally adopted, and the introduction of irrigation marks an epoch in the history of Western Canada. Even in the most humid countries it is seldom that a season passes where the application of water at the critical time in the growth of a crop, would not add considerably to the value of the result. This refers with equal force to the years of greatest rainfall. As a matter of fact, farmers now are not satisfied with returns more or less in accordance with the accident of rainfall, but are aiming at perfection in the devlop· ment and maturity of their grain and hay crops. It is, therefore, obv ously good business to utilize the means which have been placed at the disposal of settlers in districts favored with an adequate water supply, to supplement the efforts of nature. Having water available in his ditch or reservoir, the irrigation farmer is able to distribute it on his land at such seasons of the year, and in such quantities as experience has taught him are the most propitious to favorable results. He is not at the mercy of the capriciousness of the weather, and contends that crop growing without irrigation is a crude system, while irrigation farming is the most ancient. highly developed and natural system of culture.

It is an admitted fact that the man who derives his living from cultivating the soil takes chances on the ultimate result of his efforts, such as prevail in very few legitimate branches

of commerce. Weather conditions make or break him. It is, therefore, natural that where the conditions are favorable he should insure against untoward events. The tendency of the age is towards insurance. We insure against fire, against accident and against death. It is a maxim in modern business management that every contingency must, as far as possible, be insured against. And the forecasting of the average result of every enterprise man embarks on, and consequently the possibilities of inurance, are daily extending. The farmer all over the world is rapidly adopting the principle. We insure against the death of live stock, and the destruction of crops by hail storms. In Western Canada we go a step further and insure against the absence of the necessary rainfall to produce the greatest possible crop. Drought is the arch enemy of the agriculturist in every portion of the globe where the soil is tilled and where crops are grown. Countries with the highest average rainfall have at times suffered an almost total loss of crop from the absence of moisture at the time of the growing season, when it was especially needed Consequently, artificial watering of crops or irrigation, as it is commonly called, has been resorted to on a more or less extensive scale in nearly all countries where the natural conditions admitted of it.

To sum the matter up, therefore, irrigation in Western Canada is not essential to the production of crops, but promises to so increase the returns from farming, that it is bound to become a leading factor in its agricultural development, particularly as the cost of irrigation, owing to favorable topographical and other conditions admitting of cheap construction, will be much smaller than anywhere else on the American continent.

At the present time irrigation is only practised to a very limited extent in Central Alberta, but the advantages of this improved system of farming are so manifest that it cannot fail to appeal to the progressive farmer who looks for a "bumper" crop every year, which is practically assured in any portion of the world where the natural conditions admit of irrigation.

Central Alberta's Stupendous Irrigation Enterprise.

"We will make that country fairly stink with flowers." This was the characteristic statement to the Canadian Pacific Railway Board of Directors some years ago, by the Chairman, Sir William Van Horne, in reference to the Calgary district. Today the feat stands accomplished. Three million acres of land to be ultimately brought under the influences of artificial

watering. This is the magnificent task now nearing completion immediately east of Calgary. The water for the block of land to be irrigated is obtained from the Bow River, which heads in the Rocky Mountains to the west and carries about 3,000 second feet at extreme low water, with a high water or flood discharge of 30,000 to 40,000 second feet. The greater part of three years has been devoted to reconnaissance and preliminary surveys of the proposed canal scheme and the land to be served therefrom, and the result of these surveys as now assembled indicates that about one-half, or 1,500,000 acres of these lands can be irrigated, at an ultimate cost of between Four and Five million dollars. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company now has about 100,000 acres of this land under di[illegible].

Cost of Irrigation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway delivers water to every quarter section of land and forever maintains the canals and laterals of this irrigation system. They do this at the nominal cost to the farmer of 50 cents per acre per annum. This is perhaps the lowest maintenance charge ever made by an irrigation company. In the Western States the farmers usually have to pay from $1.00 to $4.00 per acre per annum for water. The Canadian law determines the amount of water which must be furnished, viz., one cubic foot of water per second, continuous flow from May 1st to October 1st, for every 150 acres of land. The cost for water per acre is nominal and this water will increase the yield of grain on an average from ten to twenty bushels per acre every year.

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

There can be no doubt that Central Alberta is one of the finest live stock producing districts now available for settlement. While its agricultural possibilities are immense, its future as a live stock raising and feeding district is perhaps equally as great. The valuable properties of the natural grasses on the prairies are preserved by rapid drying under the hot sun and thus what appears brown and uninviting in the autumn may be most fit for winter grazing and with a light covering of dry snow to aid digestion will produce a good, fat beef. Unless crusted, snow is no detriment to the feeding of stock. Most grasses on the dry plains, with the exception of those which have running root stocks, may be said to be "bunch" grasses, but some species are more prominently so than others. Festuca scabrella, Agropyrum

Tenerum and Canium are of this nature and very abundant in the West. The great herds of horses, cattle and sheep that range on the plains of Central Alberta subsist during the winter as well as summer on these nutritious, naturally cured grasses and in ordinary years come out of winter quarters, having had no artificial shelter of any kind, in first class breeding condition. Of course, the prudent rancher will always take the precaution to cut a quantity of prairie hay upon which to feed young and weak stock and possibly the bulk of his stock, should the winter be particularly severe. It may here be said, that the tendency in Central Alberta is more and more towards winter feeding cattle and sheep. Rough sheds are provided for the nights and the stock is fed in the open prairie upon prairie hay, straw or green feed (oats, wheat or barley cut green and cured the same as hay). It is generally admitted that horses do quite as well ranging out during the winter as if they were fed and the practice is, therefore, only to feed the young colts during the first winter.

That Southern and Central Alberta will be called upon to supply the farmers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Alberta with an enormous number of work horses annually is conceded on all hands. The climatic and soil conditions are almost perfect for the production of horses at the smallest possible cost and no disease of an epidemic character prevails. Heavy draught horses are now finding a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. Teams weighing 3,200 lbs. and upwards are worth $400 and more. Between 2,800 and 3,200 lbs., the average price would be $375 and the value of teams weighing between 2,400 and 2,800 lbs. is about $300 and upwards, according to quality. When it is considered that it costs no more in Central Albrta to raise a four-year-old colt than a steer of the same age, it will be realized that heavy horse production here, with the necessary capital, is an easy road to success.

The light horse is also raised to perfection, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a ready market for that class of stock and the greater skill required to make a success of this branch of live stock husbandry, it has not been as widely extended as others. We have quoted actual statistics in support of our claim to consideration as a farming district of the first rank and we are in a position to do the same with respect to light horse production. The champion Hackney Stallion at the Pan American Exhibition and the New York Horse Show the same year, "Robin Adair," came from Rawlinson Bros.' ranche, 10 miles west of Calgary, where he had been in stud for ten years.

The champion Hackney Stallion at the St. Louis World's Fair, "Saxon," was bred and raised on the plains of Central Alberta, 11 miles from Calgary. It is scarcely necessary to quote further facts to prove the case.

We have already referred briefly to the question of beef production with special reference to Central Alberta's nutritious grasses. The feeding effect of the cured prairie grasses is to put a finish on beef almost equal to grain. Alberta is now supplying the province of British Columbia with beef as well as the Yukon Territory. In addition a large export business to Great Britain is being done. It is a fact that the cattle of Central Alberta are of vastly better quality and breeding than the average run of range stock in the Western States. The best purebred bulls are being generally used. It is an interesting fact that the city of Calgary is the home of the largest individual purebred cattle auction sale in the world. Some Five Hundred head of all breeds were offered at the 1905 sale. This sale takes place in the month of May each year and on that occasion ranchers gather from near and far to purchase their bulls and transact other business. The last two sales realized a total of $52,702.

Those engaged in sheep raising are enjoying unparalleled prosperity. Mutton and wool now command top prices. Flock-masters in Alberta will not be affected for many years to come by the great fluctuations in sheep products. Woolen mills are being established in the West and an enormous local market for mutton is available in British Columbia, the Yukon and the Province of Manitoba. The principal market for Alberta grown mutton is at present the province of British Columbia and the Yukon territory. The requirements of the province of Manitoba are not as yet very considerable, but with th large growth of the urban population and the gradual acquirement of a taste for mutton, noticeable all over the civilized world, it is probable that Manitoba may in time become a very valuable market for Alberta mutton. During the past year some 5,000 head of Alberta sheep were sent to the Manitoba market and, no more being available, it was found necessary to draw upon the province of Ontario for a considerable number. These sheep were thus sent some two thousand miles to supply a market right at the front door of Alberta. The markets in British Columbia and the Yukon are susceptible of expansion as considerable mutton is now being brought in from the United States and the Colony of New South Wales, amounting to over 20,000 carcasses, which might also be supplied from Alberta.

Dairying, Hogs and Poultry.

The Provincial Government maintains at Calgary the largest and most important "dairy station" and cold storage in the West. Some years ago our dairymen became dissatisfied with the private creameries which were then in operation throughout the country, and asked the government to take charge of these institutions. The Dominion authorities fell in with the request, placed experts at their disposal and eventually organized a chain of co-operative creameries all through the country. These institutions, which subject to the control of the patrons, through board of directors, are under absolute government management. Most of the patrons separate their milk at home by means of hand separators and bring their cream to the dairy station once or twice a week in large cans. The cream is then carefully tested and weighed, and at the end of every month each patron gets credit for its equivalent in butter, and receives a cash advance of ten cents per pound. When the total output of butter for the season is disposed of by the government, a cheque for the balance due each patron is sent him from the Department of Agriculture A uniform charge of four cents per pound is made by the government for manufacturing and one cent per pound is also deducted to create a fund for purchasing buildings and machinery of which the patrons become part owners to the extent of the amount contributed in this manner. Any settlers having the means to procure a few milch cows can thus ensure a cash income from the first day he starts on his land. The butter is sold principally in British Columbia and the Yukon. A trade is also being developed by the government in China and Japan. This creamery service has recently been placed under the control of the Provincial Government.

With eggs at twenty-five to fifty cents per dozen and dressed poultry at fifteen to twenty cents per pound on the Calgary market little need be said about the profits of this valuable side issue of the Central Alberta farm. An enormous market exists in the province of British Columbia for poultry products and this market is increasing every year. An egg gathering station is maintained at Calgary by the government, where the highest market price is paid for "hen fruit" and from which periodical shipments are made to western points. No less than $367,950 worth of poultry and eggs were imported by Calgary jobbers alone during 1905 for distribution in Alberta and British Columbia points. It only remains for our farmers to go into the poultry business on a larger scale, in order to have this money

circulated in Alberta. Our climate is ideal for poultry raising, and our market the best in Canada.

Hog raising also is a most profitable undertaking in Central Alberta. Top prices are now being paid for live or dressed hogs. Alberta has never yet supplied one-half of the British Columbia and local demand. An excellent Pork Packing establishment is maintained at Calgary wnere top prices are paid.

Calgary, The Live Stock Centre ;

In all lines of production, proximity to market is a main consideration.. The object is to produce as near the best market as possible consistent with economy of productin. The ideal condition is attained where the best market is located in the midst of the district where the production is the cheapest. With respect to live stock, this is the position of affairs in Central Alberta, and the newcomer will exercise wisdom by locating as near his market as he possibly can.

A Stock Yard company has recently been organized and has already erected large and commodious buildings in Calgary, where every facility is afforded shippers, sellers and buyers to transact business. Market days have been instituted and periodical public sales of live stock are being held. Within a short time a large percentage of the live stock marketed in Western Canada will pass through these yards and ranchers and farmers in Central Alberta will have the advantage of being able to personally arrange the sale of their stock without incurring any large travelling expenses.

Another evidence that Calgary is the centre of the stock industry of Western Canada may be found in the centralization here of large slaughtering and cold storage plants which are the nuclei of enormous met packing and kindred industries that will in course of time be established in our midst.

The opening up of a nw coal mine, the Bankhead Colliery, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, lying immediately north of Cascade Mountain at Banff and within some two or three miles of the Canadian Pacific railway, gives promise of being of incalculable advantage to Calgary. A branch line of railway has already been constructed and development operations are being actively prosecuted. This mine now has an output of 2,999 tons per day, if required. No expense has been spared in its development, hence coal is mined at a minimum of cost. Already enough has been produced during development to indicate that while there is a great variety in the class of coals

so far as crushing is concerned, they all possess splendid heating qualities. As the company intends to utilize this mine to a very large extent as a fuel supply for its locomotives, it will ensure a very much better quality of coal being supplied than if the enterprise were managed wholly as a domestic supply mine. This coupled with the fact that it is being operated by a company strong financially and whose prosperity is intimately interwoven with the community, which in this case is the consumer, warrants the conclusion that cheap fuel for Calgary is now an assured fact for all time to come.

In addition to the C.P.R. Mine, coal is produced at Blackfoot, Fish Creek, Sheep Creek and Knee Hills. A railway to the latter point is projected. The Knee Hill is an excellent domestic and steam coal and will no doubt be placed on the market at a price not exceeding $5.00 per ton at Calgary.

Homestead Lands.

In addition to the land held by railway and colonization tion companies there are Two Hundred Thousand acres of government land open for settlement under the Canadian Homestead Regulations within a radius of eighty-five miles from Calgary.

While all the desirable lands in the immediate vicinity of Calgary and the larger towns in Central Alberta have been alienated from the Crown some years ago, it should not be concluded that the lands left are of inferior quality or for other reasons unfit for settlement. Settlers generally prefer to take land within twenty or thirty miles from a town, and homsteads outside such a radius are, therefore, generally passed over until the country is fairly thickly settled. The rapid construction of railways in every direction all through the Canadian Northwest renders it reasonably certain, however, that sooner or later homesteads which are now a considerable distance from centres of population will be within easy reach of railway communication. Those who can afford to purchase improved land or land near towns would, of course be unwise to settle on homesteads where, in the natural course of events, some years must intervene before they could expect to be surrounded with the social, educational and commercial advantages incidental to older settled districts. Intending settlers should apply to the "Dominion Lands Agent, Calgary," who can inform them as to whether any particular piece of land is available for homesteading.

The following list of vacant lands in the vicinity of Calgary has been corrected up to the 1st of April, 1906.

List of Vacant Lands for Homestead Entry, April, 1906.

Tp.	Range	Sections and Sub-Divisions.
19	19, W. 4 M.	2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, N. E. ¼ 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.
19	20, W. 4 M.	2, 4, S½ 10, 12, N.W.¼ 14, S.W.¼ 16, S½ and N.E. ¼ 18, S½ and N.E.¼ 24, N.E.¼ 26, S½ 34, S½ 36.
19	21, W. 4 M.	S½ and N.E.¼ 2, N.½ and S.W.¼ 6, S.E.¼ 18, 20, S.W. 34.
19	22, W. 4 M.	4 N½ and S.W.¼ 6, N.W.¼ 10, 16, S.E.¼ 18, S½ and N.W.¼ 20, N.W.¼ 22.
19	23, W. 4 M.	N.W.¼ 2, S.E.¼ 6, S.W.¼ and N.E.¼ 10, N½ 12, S½ 14, S.E.¼ 18, N½ and S.W.¼ 24, N.E.¼ 26, S.W.¼ 28, N.W.¼ 30.
29	24, W. 4 M.	S½ 32.
30	22, W. 4 M.	S.E.¼ 14, S.W.¼ 18, S.W.¼ 24, N.E.¼ 26, S.E.¼ 28.
30	23, W. 4 M.	S½ 24, N.E.¼ 26, S½ 36.
30	24, W. 4 M.	S.W.¼ 36.
30	25, W. 4 M.	S.E.¼ 2, N.E.¼ 26.
30	26, W. 4 M.	S.E.¼ 2.
31	22, W. 4 M.	S.E.¼ 6.
31	23, W. 4 M.	S.W.¼ 22.
31	24, W. 4 M.	N.E.¼ 2.
31	26, W. 4 M.	S.W.¼ 28.
32	21, W. 4 M.	2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, N.E.¼ 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.
32	22, W. 4 M.	S.W.¼ 4, S.E.¼ 12, N.W.¼ 28.
32	23, W. 4 M.	N.W.¼ 10.
32	24, W. 4 M.	N.E.¼ 20, N.E.¼ 28, N.W.¼ 30, S.E.¼ 36.
32	26, W. 4 M.	S.W.¼ 14.

Government Unsurveyed Lands, which will be open for Homesteading as soon as Surveyed.

Tp.	Range	Sections and Subdivisions.
30	18, W. 4 M.	2, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, N.E.¼ 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.
31	" "	
32	" "	
29	19 "	
30	" "	
31	" "	
32	" "	
29	20 "	
30	" "	
31	" "	
32	" "	
29	21 "	
30	" "	Closed lease.
31	" "	Not surveyed.
32	" "	Not surveyed.
29	22 "	All under lease.

Calgary, the Commercial and Educational Capital of Alberta.

Climatically, commercially, educationally and socially, Calgary stands without a rival in the West. Every religious denomination is represented in Calgary and maintains commodious and tasteful places of worship. Within the last two and a half years over $125.000 has been spent on new churches. Educationally, Calgary is well abreast of the times with its public, normal and high schools, colleges, convent and private schools, where a finished education can be obtained second to none available in cities twice its size in Eastern Canada. Living is now moderately cheap and with millions of acres under irrigation immediately east of the city, vegetables, eggs, poultry, butter and all the other side issues of the small farm under intensive culture, will soon be cheaper than they are at present.

The City of Calgary is the financial and wholesale distributing centre of Alberta and is the largest city in Alberta. It has a population of 17,500, which is rapidly increasing. It is situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers, about seventy miles east of the Rocky Mountains. It is the centre of Alberta

and its wholesalers do business well into the province of British Columbia, supplying many of the mining towns of the West. The city is built principally of sandstone; building operations in 1904 and 1905 involved an expenditure of over $1,125,000 each year.

Calgary, the Railway and Wholesale Centre.

Calgary is a general superintendent's headquarters on the main line of th C.P. railway and a junction of the lines connecting Edmonton and Macleod. A general distributing business is now being done to the whole of Alberta and the Kootenay district. A large number of Eastern houses in various lines of business represented at Winnipeg and Vancouver, have come to the conclusion that the western field cannot be successfully covered from these two points, and have found it in their interests to open up in Calgary. They are now erecting extensive stone warehouses here from which the area between Swift Current and Revelstoke, and Edmonton and Kootenay Landing, is being supplied. Over one hundred commercial travellers make Calgary their headquarters and are daily engaged in bringing business to this city from the outside towns. A readjustment of railway rates out of Calgary was made during 1903, which has had the effect of making Calgary the main distributing centre between Winnipeg and the coast. An enormous immigration is now finding its way into Scuthern Alberta, and Calgary is situated half way between the thickly populated districts in the South and the older settled regions of Edmonton, and is, therefore, an ideal distributing centre for Western Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern systems will connect with Calgary and render the splendid farming section along these lines readily accessible from here. A branch of the Great Northern railway is also connecting with this city. At least half a dozen new railways radiating from Calgary are projected.

Calgary Has.

351 bright, sunshiny days every year.

Eleven churches, four of them built of solid Calgary Sand Stone and have an average seating capacity of 1500.

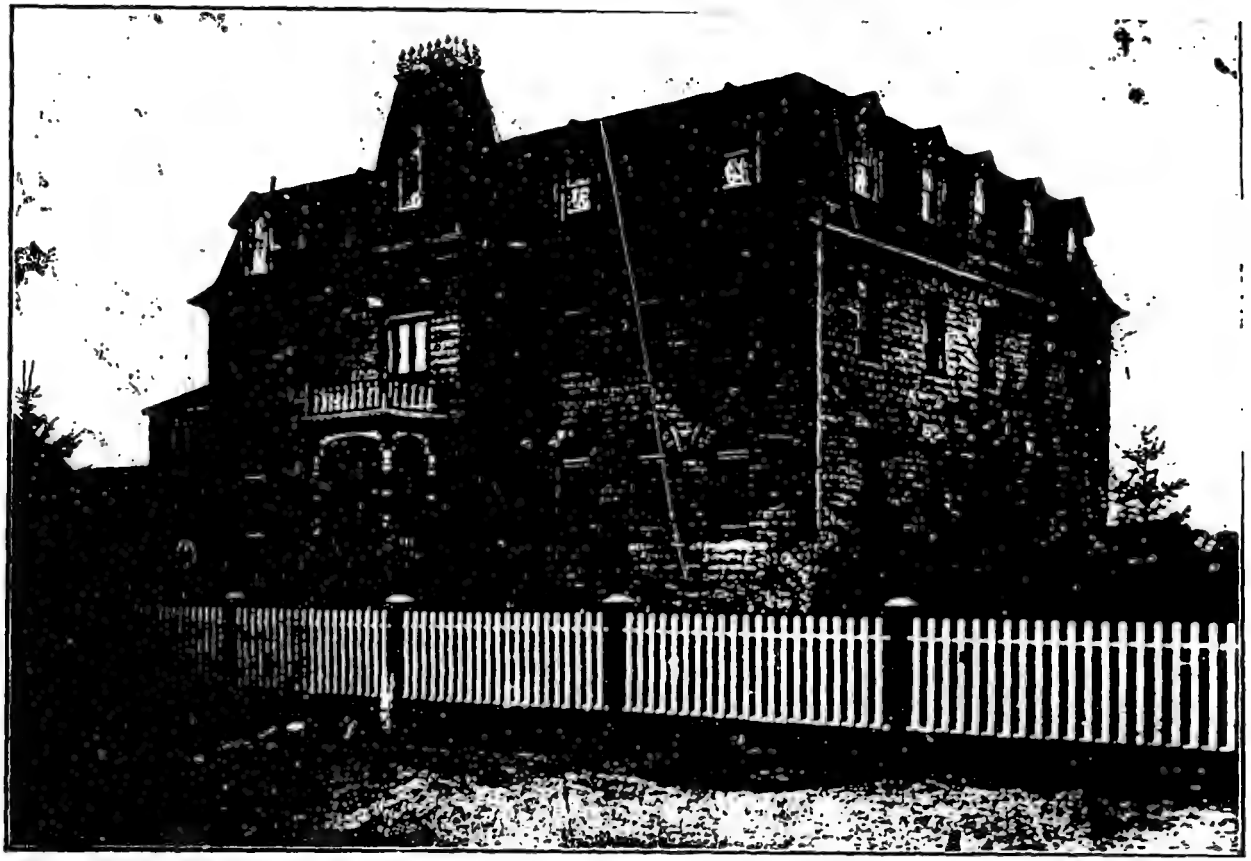
Twelve chartered banks, (three years ago, 4).

Clearing House.

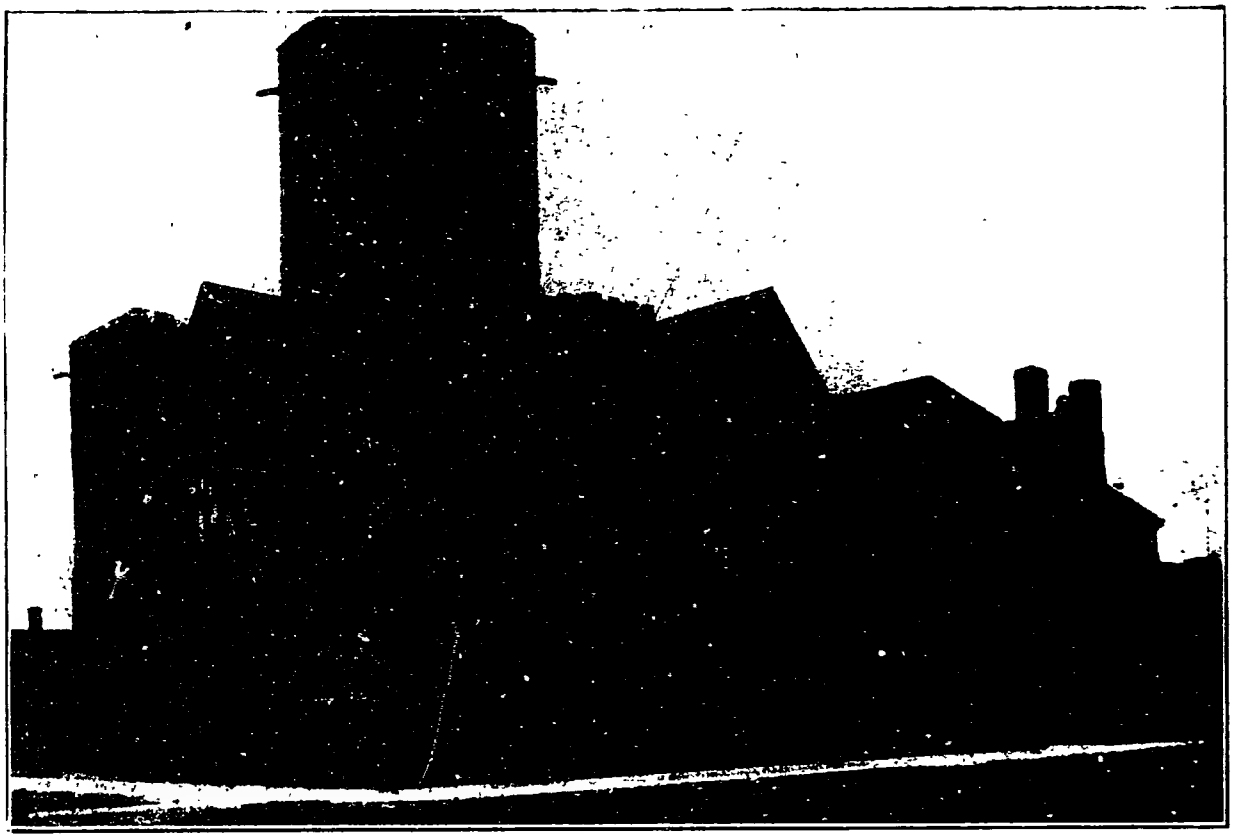
Builders' Exchange.

Brick yards. Several stone quarries.

TURNS BLOCK



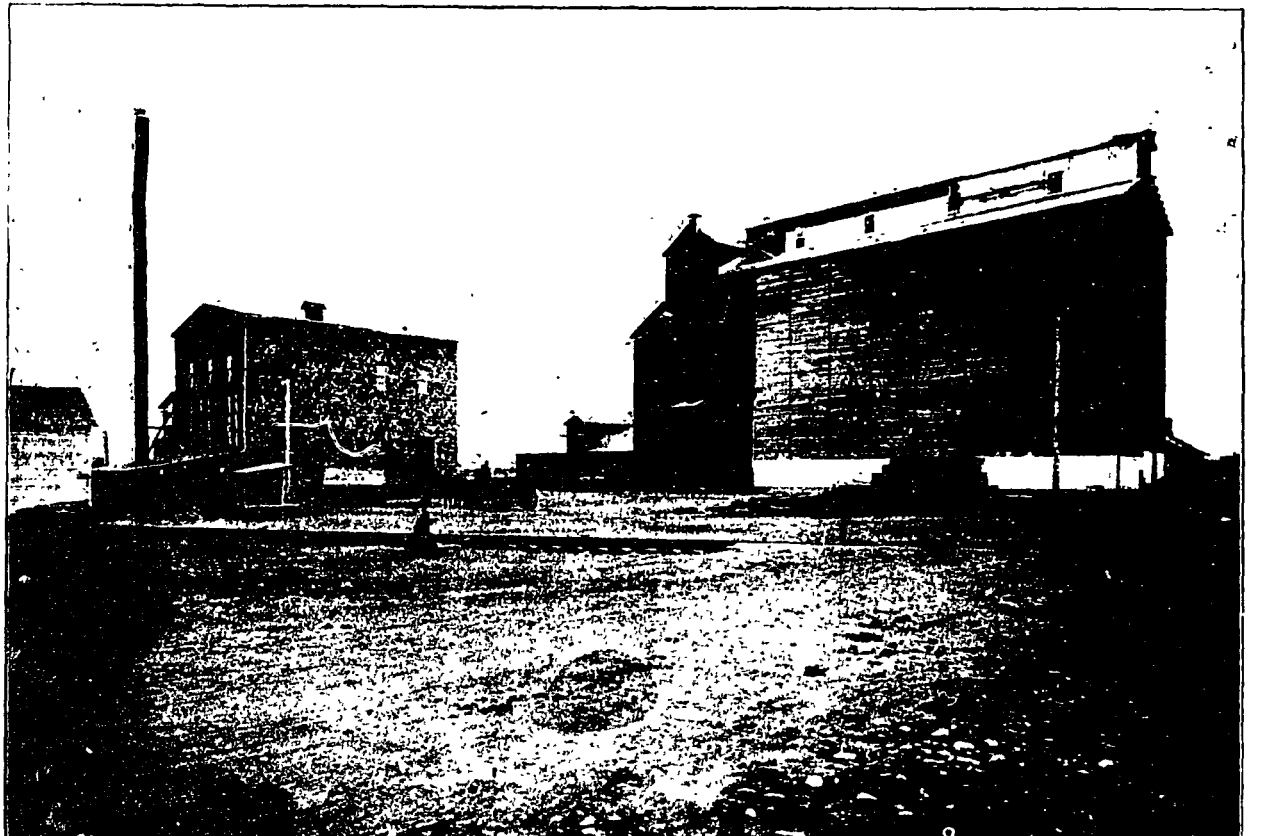
CONVENT SCHOOL



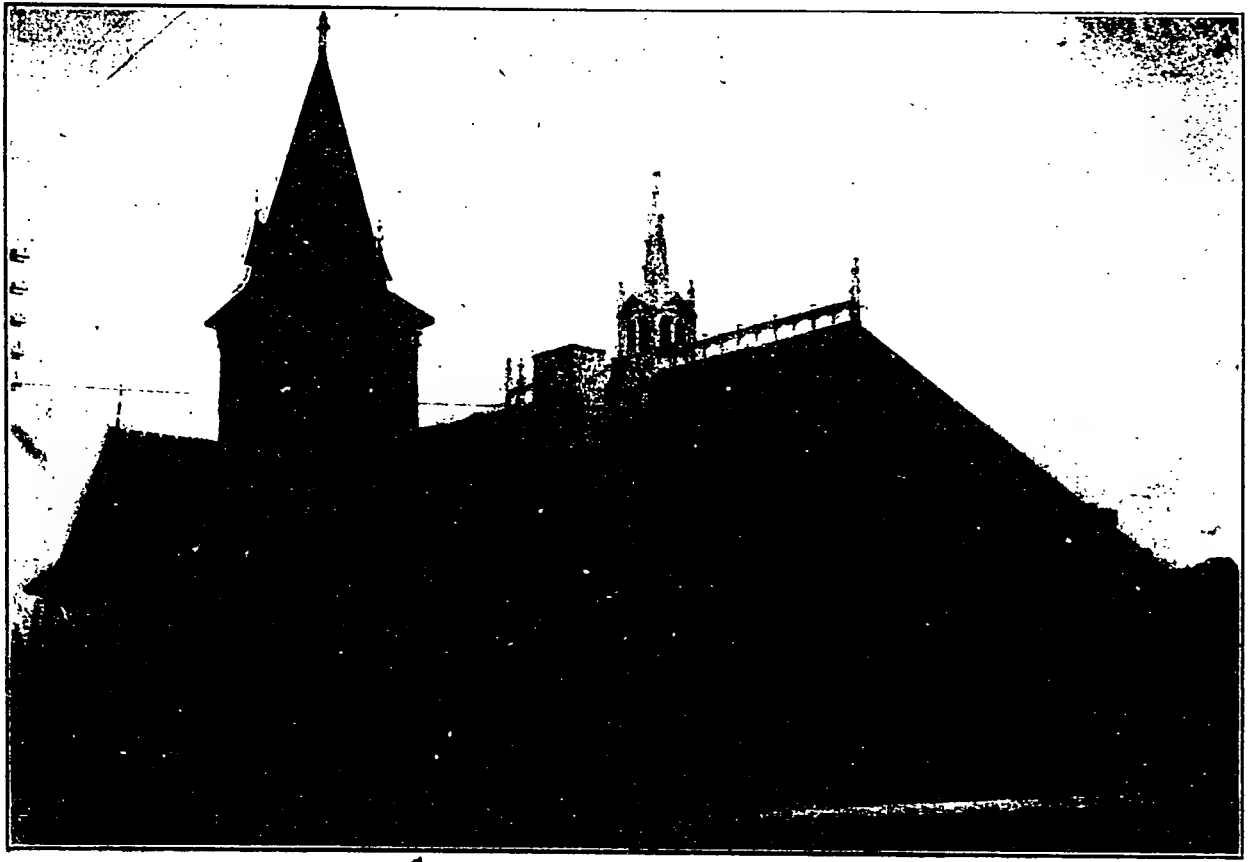
METHODIST CHURCH

RANCH HOME TEN MILES SOUTH OF CALGARY

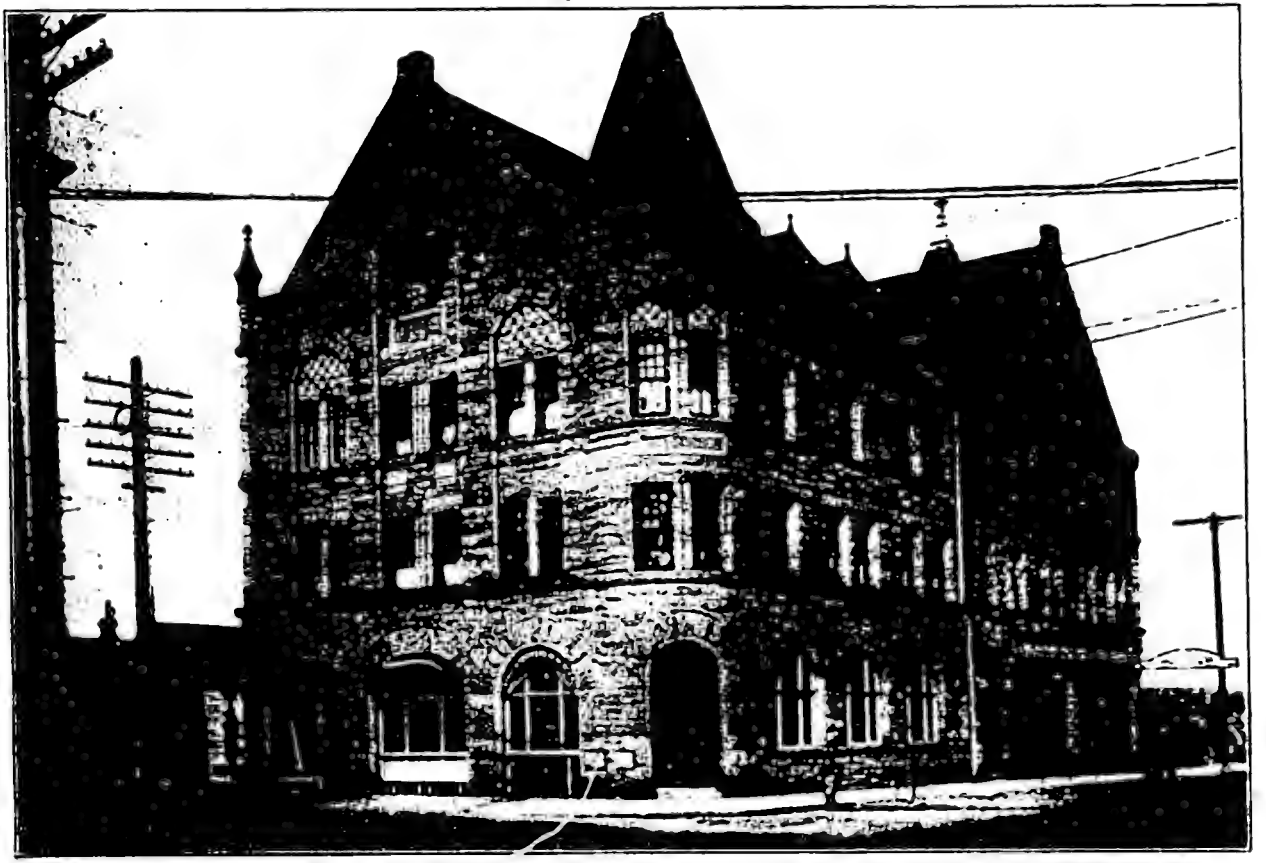
GENERAL HOSPITAL



CALGARY MILLING COMPANY'S MILL AND ELEVATOR



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ALEXANDER BLOCK

Two general hospitals.
Nine plumbing establishments, (three years ago, 2).
Two theatres.
Stone Court House.
The following publications:
The Albertan, daily and weekly.
The Herald, daily and weekly.
The Eye Opener, weekly.
Farm and Ranch Review, monthly.
The Trade Gazette, monthly.
Calgary Observer, monthly organ W.C.T.U.
Branch office, Farmer's Advocate.
Five printing offices, (three years ago 2).
Five book stores.
City Water Works.
Three fire halls and fire brigades.
Five auctioneers.
Land Titles Office.
Dominion Land Office.
Customs Office and Bonding warehouse.
Government Immigration Hall.
Royal North West Mounted Police Barracks.
Large Soap Works.
Biscuit Factory.
Pump Factories.
Curling Rink.
Large Skating Rink.
Sheriff and Clerk of the Court.
Four Clubs: The Ranchers, The Alberta, St. Mary's, Young Men's.
Twenty one Hotels.
Eight dry goods stores.
Five hardware stores.
Three flour mills and two large elevators.
Two electric lighting plants.
One gas plant.
Two large sash and door factories.
Eight boot and shoe stores, (handling only boots and shoes).
Five general stores.
Four liquor stores.
Seven drug stores.
Seven jewelry stores.
One large brewery and malting house.
Government Creamery (also headquarters for Alberta).
Thirteen meat markets.

Woolen mill.
Four furniture stores.
Two tent factories.
Four saddleries.
Eight agricultural implement and carriage stores.
Seven blacksmith shops.
Car shops.
Five photographic studios.
Five music stores.
14 livery stables.
5 paint shops.
21 restaurants.
Ten lumber yards.
Three iron and brass foundries.
Eleven barber shops.
Six tobacconists.
Thirty-six doctors, (no more required,) (three years ago eight).
Five confectioners.
Seven bakers.
Eight merchant tailors.
Thirty-eight grocers, (three years ago ten).
Fifty-nine buildings built of the famous Calgary Sand Stone.
Sixty-four wholesalers, and is the natural distributing centre for Alberta and Eastern B. C.
A United Commercial Travellers' Association, which was organized a few months ago with a charter membership of 49, the largest charter membership roll of any branch of this association in Canada. The membership in March 1906, was 96.
Two Mercantile Agencies.
Four Masonic lodges.
Three Oddfellows lodges.
Two A. O. U. W. lodges.
One C. M. B. A. lodge.
Two Sons of England lodges.
Three Orange lodges.
One Temperance lodge.
One Woodmen lodge.
One Knights of Pythias lodge.
Six Railroad Brotherhood lodges.
One F. O. Eagles lodge.
The largest Association Auction Sale of Purebred Cattle in the world. Last two sales totalled $52,702. The cattle are brought from all portions of Alberta and after being sold are reshipped to buyer's nearest station in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta for $2 per head.

The largest Agricultural and Industrial Fair west of Winnipeg.
Seven Cartage companies (not including a number of owners of individual drays), operating 105 licensed drays.
Forty-nine real estate agents.
Five employment agencies.
Business College.
Western Canada College (boys).
St. Hilda's College (girls).
Sanitarium.
Three greenhouses.
Nine architects (some firms with three or more members).
Fourteen barristers and solicitors (a number of these are firms with two or three members.
Eight dentists.
Nursery and seed store.
And everything else which makes an up-to-date and progressive city.

Statement Showing Sewer and Water Connections.

Item.	In use before 1903.	Laid in 1903.	Laid in 1904.	Laid in 1905.	Total now laid.	Total.
18 in. Sewer lin ft.	912	—	—	—	912	
15 in. do	7751	1667	—	—	9418	
12 in. do.	3769	1516	3041	519	8326	
10 in. do.	—	3255	2005	—	5260	11 81 mi'es
9 in. do.	—	4800	5502	6723	17,115	
8 in. do	16,975	2384	1754	223	21,336	
Totals.	29,407	13,712	12,302	7,465	62,367	
12 in. Water Main Lin. ft.	5207	—	—	—	5207	
10 in. do	1698	—	1700	—	3398	
8 in. do.	—	—	566	860	1426	
6 in do.	35,038	6876	8516	0663	60,123	17.6 miles
4 in do.	15,148	1622	5107	881	22,758	
Totals	57,111	8498	15,919	11,404	92,932	
Fire Hydrants	46	13	24	3	86	
Gate Valves	63	29	58	33	183	
Board Sidewalks	67,104	8300	3661	55,129	134,194	25.41 miles
Concrete do,	230	3640	2340	5590	11,800	2,23 miles
Sewer Connection	200	98	245	280	823	
Water do.	258	117	261	345	981	
Sewer Man Holes	53	29	19	9	110	
Do Lamp Holes	7	21	20	12	70	
Do. Flush tanks	4	2	3	5	11	
Do. Catch Basins	1	13	4	11	9	

Estimate of Work to be Done During 1906.

About 20 miles concrete walk; 6 miles water mains; 6 miles sewer mains; 8 miles boulevards; 45 miles fire hydrants; 400 sewer and water connections.

Calgary, the Industrial Centre.

The value of new buildings erected during the last two years ending December 1905, was $2,250,000.

The assessed value of city property is $7,817,456. The increase in assessment during the last few years is shown in the following table:

1896	$1,994,300
1897	1,937,760
1898	2,018,140
1899	2,165,520
1900	2,307,040
1901	2,383,325
1902	3,221,549
1904	4,099,437
1905	5,433,469
1906	7,817,456

The population is 17,500. It is the largest city between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

There are nine schools, including a High School, in which about $218,000 are invested, and in which 37 teachers are employed. The teachers' monthly pay roll is $2,100.50, and the number of pupils attending is 15,00. A Normal school has now been opened.

One hundred 1200 candle power arc lights turn night into day. They are supplied by a municipal plant, which has just been installed at a cost of $60,000. This plant can also supply 6,000 incandescent lights. An additional $20,000 is now being spent to enable the plant to be operated night and day, so that power and light can now be supplied continuously. Light costs from from 14 to 16 cents per watt hour according to amounts used, with 15 per cent. off if paid within a certain date. Base price for power is 12 cents per killowatt hour with discounts from the 50 per cent. discount being reached when the power used the 50 per cent. discount being reached when the power used reaches over $200 per month.

Calgary is the headquarters of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway System. The pay roll of this company at Calgary reaches the substantial sum of $1,000,000 annually. This represents the employment of between 900 and 1000 men in Calgary and district. This number of men alone will represent a population of 3,000 or 4,000 people, residing in Calgary.

There are located here, Assistant to the 2nd Vice-President,

Superintendent of Irrigation, British Columbia Land Commissioner, General Superintendent, Division Engineer, Master Mechanic, District Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Resident Engineer, Assistant General Freight Agent, Freight Claims Agent, Car Distributor, Travelling Baggage Agent, Bridge and Building Master, Roadmasters (two), Live Stock Agent and Travelling Passenger Agent.

There is also located here the General Repair Shops for the Division, consisting of an erecting shop and machine shop. Three engines can be given a "general repair" in the erecting shop per month. An addition of six stalls was made to the round house in 1905, making in all twenty-four stalls. An extension has also been made to the machine shop and boiler house. Car shops have been erected with four tracks running through, accommodating sixteen cars. A new freight shed, six hundred feet long, costing over $35,000, has just been opened, and yard improvements consisting of additional tracks, to the value of over $18,000, have just been completed.

The Calgary Brewing & Malting Company's plant is equipped with the most modern machinery. They have a capacity of 100,000 barrels, or 2,600,000 gallons yearly and employ 106 hands.

The Alberta Portland Cement Co. has a mammoth plant, with a capacity of 700 barrels per day and employs about 150 men.

The Standard Soap Company Limited, have one of the most up-to-date soap factories in America. The plant cost $50,000, and has a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds per year. Thirty-five hands are employed, that recive $500 per week in wages. They are going to add to their plant shortly.

The Calgary Milling Company Limited have an elevator with a capacity of 225,000 bushels, a flour mill which turns out 175 barrels of flour daily, and owing to the increased demand for their flour at their branch offices at Hong Kong and Yokohama, will erect a mill this year with a capacity of 1000 barrels a day. They employ twenty-two men, and on completion of their new mill will employ one hundred men. Their branch house at Vancouver is supplied from Calgary, and they will erect an elevator there with a capacity of 500,000 bushels this year to store Alberta Red Winter Wheat.

The Western Milling Company's Flouring Mill has a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and their terminal elevator has a capacity of 75,000 bushels. They employ twenty hands.

Cushing Bros. Company, Limited, Planing Mills employ about one hundred men in their head office factory here. They

have a capacity of 700 doors a day, and in addition manufacture large quantities of windows, mouldings, turnings and all kinds of mill work.

The Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company employ one hundred hands and have a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber per day. Their annual sales amount to $100,000.

The Western Planing Mills Company manufacture everything in the building line, and employ thirty-five men, and will have to increase their capacity to keep up with the demands.

The Great West Saddlery Company employ one hundred hands, and have a daily capacity of about forty sets of harness and twenty-five saddles.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. is now erecting an enormous Oatmeal and Cereal Food Mill that will give employment to a large force of men.

Messrs. P. Burns & Company employ about one hundred and thirty hands at their abbattoirs and Calgary stores. Their abbatoir has a capacity of 200 cattle, 1000 sheep and 600 hogs per day, and their cold storage plant has a capacity of 5,000 carcasses of beef, 10,000 of sheep and 6,000 of hogs. They have forty-five retail meat markets in British Columbia and the Yukon which are supplied from Calgary.

Residential property is worth from $100 to $600 per lot. Very desirable lots can be bought for from $275 to $400. Lots have 25 foot frontage.

Farm propert is worth from $8 to $25 per acre according to location and improvemnts.

A crematory is being installed at a cost of $10,000 to destroy the city refuse.

There are 749 telephones in use and these are being added to at the rate of 25 per month. Business 'phones cost $35 per year, and residential 'phones $25. When the resident is also a businss 'phone subscriber, the house 'phone is only $20. Long distance connection with almost every important centre in the province. Rural 'phones are now being installed throughout Central Alberta.

Average Retail Prices at Calgary.

The articles mentioned below are retailed at Calgary at the prices mentioned. These prices, of course, vary from time to time according to the state of markets and the season.

Potatoes, from 35c to $1 bush.

Wheat, 50c to 90c bush.

Oats, 25c to 50c bush.
Barley, 45c to 50c bush.
Prairie hay, $5 to $9 per ton.
Timothy hay, $11 to $13 per ton.
Butter, 15c to 35c per lb.
Eggs, 20c to 50c per doz.
Poultry, 14c to 22c per lb.
Sugar, 5½c per lb.
Beef, 6c to 15c per lb.
Mutton, 8c to 15c per lb.
Pork, 12½c per lb.
Flour, $2.50 to $3 per hundred.

.. Coal, per ton, "Galt" soft coal, $5.75; Crows Nest, soft coal, $6; "Taber" soft coal, 5.75; Bankhead, hard coal, $6 to $7.

Bankhead hard pea steam coal, $2.50 to $3.25 per ton on the track, F.O.B. Calgary.

Plumbers, steam and gas fitters, 40c per hour, 8 hours.
Carpenters, 30c to 37½c per hour, 9 hours.
Bricklayers, 60c to 65c per hour, 8 hours.
Stonemasons, 55c to 65c per hour, 8 hours.
Paiters, 30c to 35c per hour, 9 hours.
Printers, 33½c to 37½c per hour, 8 hours.
Plumbers, steam and gas fitters, 40c per hour, 8 hours.
Laborers, 20c to 30c per hour, 9 hours.

Board costs from $4.50 to $5.50 per week.

A five room modern house rents for from $16 to $20 per month, and costs from $1400 to $1500 to build. A seven room modern house rents for about $30 and costs from $2400 to $2600 to build.

Free Information Bureau and Reading Room.

The Calgary Board of Trade maintains a free Information Bureau and Reading Room close to the C.P.R. station at Calgary. All those visiting the city are requested to make use thereof. The Board of Trade Intelligence Officer, who is in charge, will render newcomers and others every assistance. You are requested to utilize his services. **He is there to help you.**

For further information regarding the City of Calgary or Central Alberta, intending settlers are cordially invited to apply to

The Secretary, Board of Trade, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.